

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXXVII.

New York and Chicago, November 23, 1907.

No. 21.

FRENCH AFRAID OF OUR PACKERS.

At a session of the French Chamber of Deputies last week a member introduced a resolution calling upon the government to prevent the erection of big packing plants at Havre, Bordeaux and Bonneuil by American packing interests for the purpose of securing a monopoly of the French dressed meat trade. The government replied that it was watching the matter and would protect the interests of French butchers.

Information received by The National Provisioner is to the effect that this reported French packinghouse plan is nothing more than a promotion scheme, similar to those floated in other countries by American promoters who have no connection with the meat industry, but who pose as "American packers." They are nothing of the sort, and American packers have nothing to do with their schemes.

NAVY OFFICERS LEARN MEAT TRADE.

Army and navy commissary officers are taking lessons from packing establishments to become experts in the inspection of foods. Paymaster General Rodgers of the navy says of the subject in his annual report:

"During the summer an officer of the pay corps visited the packing establishments at Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago and carefully studied the processes. He then went to the Department of Agriculture and took the full term of study of the chemistry of foods and the analysis of food products. Another officer of the corps is now taking the same course, and others will follow as fast as they can be secured from other duties. It is hoped by the plan to secure in a few years trained experts in the inspection of foods and the results cannot be other than good."

GOVERNMENT OPERATION A FAILURE.

An instance of the futility of a Government attempting to run business undertakings is shown in the recent strike at the Government Meat Works in Adelaide, says the Australian Meat Trades' Journal. The men refused to obey a certain order in the manner of killing and dressing lambs, and went out on strike. Instead of sacking the lot and teaching them a lesson a compromise was made and the men resumed work. One of these days the Australian people will have to reap a big harvest for the folly of having such vast bodies of men in Government employ.

NO TIME NOW FOR LOOSE TALK

In these days, which may be characterized at least as days of financial worry, the circulation of rumors especially should be universally discountenanced. The money situation, whether temporary or permanent, is not conducive to a feeling of absolute security on the part of anybody. To add to it by the dissemination of reports which may or may not have foundation in fact only aggravates the situation for everybody.

The reason for directing attention to this matter at this time is that recently there have been reports that this, that or the other packing concern was having difficulty in meeting financial obligations. These rumors in practically every case are without any foundation in fact, except the general fact that all money transactions are now made as difficult as possible by the banking interests.

We will not say that the circulation of such rumors is uncharitable, because that might be taken for maudlin sentiment. But we do say that the circulation of any report which undermines confidence in the general situation only postpones the day when restored confidence will bring about an easier money situation, and therefore the easing of money problems for all kinds of business concerns, whether packinghouse or otherwise.

Reports regarding the alleged embarrassment of any packinghouse, large or small, if circulated by packinghouse interests, are little less than suicidal. If mention is made of the name or the names of concerns in this connection public and banking confidence in them must be undermined, and the ultimate result would almost surely be the actual embarrassment of any concern in question. Such embarrassment on the part of a small concern would certainly carry with it trade difficulties on the part of all its local competitors; and if a large concern, its troubles would enter into the general trade situation and bring about bad conditions which would last for many months thereafter. Circulation of such reports should therefore be discouraged by everyone in the packinghouse industry if we are to have a speedy renewal of at least sufficient confidence to bring about normal financial conditions.

No Truth in Rumors Circulated.

The National Provisioner has made very careful inquiry with regard to the financial situation in the trade, both generally and with regard to the interests at many centers, and it

feels safe in declaring that there is not a single concern of any local or general prominence which is not in thorough condition to meet the general situation, both now and as it may arise according to prospects. There seems to be no indication whatever of any serious embarrassment anywhere in the trade, though it is admitted on all sides that money is "tight."

Instead of crediting and spreading rumors to the effect that packinghouse concerns may be in difficulties, and that this or that concern may not be able to "weather the storm"—thereby exhibiting a last remnant of the trade jealousy which is now so rapidly dying out—packers should remember that now, as in all other times of mutual stress, they should pull together, defend each other and help each other. Their plain business interest, if not the decency due from man to man, demands that they shall do so.

ANOTHER SAUSAGE INJUNCTION.

An injunction was obtained in the Michigan Circuit Court at Lansing, Mich., this week by Armour & Company against the state food commissioner of Michigan, restraining him from threatening to arrest the company's agents or meat dealers for selling Armour sausages because they contain the usual cereal filler, or because they contain moisture.

The company does not propose to sit down under the refusal of another court to grant an injunction against the state official, who has openly threatened to drive the company's sausage products out of the state. It is claimed that \$100,000 damage has already been done as a result of the food commissioner's attempt to prevent the sale of anything but dry sausage and sausage without cereal fillers in his state. The new injunction protects the retail trade from the commissioner's threats of arrest and prosecution.

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS FOR IOWA.

City officials and health authorities in the state of Iowa favor the establishment in every town of more than 500 inhabitants of a public slaughterhouse under strict municipal or state supervision, at which local butchers who kill their own animals must do their slaughtering. This would not affect large slaughterers or packers under government inspection, but would provide for proper inspection of all meats not coming under government supervision.

MEAT EXPORT LOSSES FOR OCTOBER AND YEAR

As the advance figures announced last week by The National Provisioner indicated, exports for October and for the ten months of the year to date showed rather startling losses in our foreign trade, even when compared with the shipments of a year ago. Statistics for meat products alone show a decrease for the month of \$2,115,635, as compared to October, 1906. For the ten months the falling off was \$6,487,967, as compared to the same ten months of 1906.

For October the losses show in all products except fresh and cured pork, exports of which were about two million pounds greater for the month. Losses as compared to October, 1906, include lard, 11,000,000 lbs.; bacon, 10,000,000 lbs.; tallow, 6,000,000 lbs.; fresh beef, 3,000,000 lbs.; cured beef, 2,000,000 lbs.; canned beef, nearly 1,000,000 lbs.; oleo oil, 1,000,000 lbs.

For the ten months of 1907, as compared to the same period of 1906, exports of canned beef decreased about one-half, a loss of 19,000,000 lbs. in the trade, which hardly conforms with the talk in certain quarters about our "restored trade" in canned meats. Bacon shipments also fell off about 40 per cent., 140,000,000 lbs. less being exported. Other losses were lard, 70,000,000 lbs.; cured beef, 21,000,000 lbs.; oleomargarine, 6,000,000 lbs. Gains included pork, 23,000,000 lbs.; fresh beef, 13,000,000 lbs.; hams, 13,000,000 lbs.; tallow, 2,000,000 lbs.

The figures given are preliminary, and include about 91 per cent. of the entire group of meat products. They are as follows:

CATTLE.—October, 1906, 20,175 head, value \$1,847,276; October, 1907, 25,631 head, value \$2,375,469. For ten months ending October, 1906, 367,544 head, value \$30,931,473; same period, 1907, 309,789 head, value \$28,152,556.

HOGS.—October, 1906, 2,059 head, value \$25,437; October, 1907, 1,346 head, value \$22,637. For ten months ending October, 1906, 18,195 head, value \$219,341; same period, 1907, 20,219 head, value \$261,177.

SHEEP.—October, 1906, 8,123 head, value \$30,333; October, 1907, 7,550 head, value \$36,611. For ten months ending October, 1906, 120,222 head, value \$647,123; same period, 1907, 94,984 head, value \$555,759.

CANNED BEEF.—October, 1906, 2,470,402 lbs., value \$245,563; October, 1907, 1,712,179 lbs., value \$177,736. For ten mos. ending Oct., 1906, 33,417,467 lbs., value \$3,209,121; same period, 1907, 14,769,692 lbs., value \$1,558,349.

FRESH BEEF.—October, 1906, 21,539,

506 lbs., value \$1,949,724; October, 1907, 18,815,495 lbs., value \$1,836,570. For ten mos. ending Oct., 1906, 223,927,640 lbs., value \$20,434,565; same period, 1907, 236,558,677 lbs., value \$22,905,361.

CURED BEEF.—October, 1906, 7,235,439 lbs., value \$402,623; October, 1907, 5,255,061 lbs., value \$343,194. For ten mos. ending Oct., 1906, 13,186,847 lbs., value \$3,721,614; same period, 1907, 42,388,120 lbs., value \$2,671,803.

TALLOW.—October, 1906, 10,648,874 lbs., value \$507,458; October, 1907, 4,694,835 lbs., value \$294,263. For ten months ending October, 1906, 90,270,289 lbs., value \$4,624,002; same period, 1907, 93,387,143 lbs., value \$5,662,136.

BACON.—October, 1906, 24,525,087 lbs., value \$2,619,104; October, 1907, 14,879,825 lbs., value \$1,617,628. For ten months ending October, 1906, 314,369,106 lbs., value \$32,215,355; same period, 1907, 175,335,222 lbs., value \$18,891,442.

HAMS.—October, 1906, 15,351,440 lbs., value \$1,761,193; October, 1907, 14,966,636 lbs., value \$1,763,520. For ten months ending October, 1906, 158,590,278 lbs., value \$16,844,820; same period, 1907, 171,791,239 lbs., value \$20,051,646.

FRESH AND CURED PORK.—October, 1906, 12,862,089 lbs., value \$1,131,044; October, 1907, 14,927,693 lbs., value \$1,411,983. For ten months ending October, 1906, 124,406,606 lbs., value \$10,595,390; same period, 1907, 147,624,150 lbs., value \$14,062,207.

LARD.—October, 1906, 45,498,625 lbs., value \$4,147,878; October, 1907, 34,109,910 lbs., value \$3,223,527. For ten months ending October, 1906, 571,501,609 lbs., value \$48,131,414; same period, 1907, 501,605,600 lbs., value \$47,190,174.

OLEO OIL.—October, 1906, 16,299,275 lbs., value \$1,355,607; October, 1907, 15,522,169 lbs., value \$1,415,318. For ten months ending October, 1906, 176,833,497 lbs., value \$14,808,061; same period, 1907, 176,075,631 lbs., value \$15,666,924.

OLEOMARGARINE.—October, 1906, 526,383 lbs., value \$47,851; October, 1907, 290,351 lbs., value \$28,660. For ten months ending October, 1906, 8,653,341 lbs., value \$776,916; same period, 1907, 2,764,811 lbs., value \$274,940.

BUTTER.—October, 1906, 1,266,672 lbs., value \$235,018; October, 1907, 246,727 lbs., value \$57,740. For ten months ending October, 1906, 22,819,181 lbs., value \$4,207,643; same period, 1907, 2,729,220 lbs., value \$603,379.

TOTAL MEAT ANIMALS.—October, 1906, value \$1,903,048; October, 1907, value \$2,434,717. For ten months ending October, 1906, value \$31,797,937; same period, 1907, value \$28,969,492.

TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTS.—October, 1906, value \$14,228,043; October, 1907, value \$12,112,408. For ten months ending October, 1906, value \$155,521,858; same period, 1907, value \$149,033,891.

WORK DONE BY THE BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES

John M. Carson, Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has submitted his annual report to Secretary Strauss, showing the work accomplished by this bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. After a review of the remarkable manufacturing output of the country, Chief Carson calls attention to the work of investigating trade conditions in foreign countries which has been undertaken by the Bureau, with the object of enlarging the exports of our products. These included investigations by cotton experts, cottonseed products experts, leather and shoe experts, and great good was accomplished. Concerning the value of this work Chief Carson says:

The success that attended the labors of the

expert agents and the satisfaction with the work manifested by those whose interests were to be served, suggest that investigation along special lines by experts should be continued and extended. In the last annual report of the Bureau it was declared that "investigation by men trained in particular fields of activity, whose mental equipment has been supplemented by practical application, possessing in addition to these basic qualifications zeal to prosecute and ability to describe results of their investigations, can not fail to be highly valuable to the country and advantageous to the special interests that are served." The experience of the year under review confirms and accentuates that declaration. It would not be practical nor prudent to undertake expert investigation in behalf of the many industries that are constantly expanding under the impetus that springs from rapid growth in population and the de-

velopment of productive energy that is incidental to such growth, but there are certain products of American ingenuity and skill that are known and acknowledged in foreign markets as superior in design, workmanship and adaptability to similar products of competing countries.

The sale of many of these products, and especially of certain classes of machinery, would be extended and enlarged through persistent and intelligent presentation by men familiar with their merits and construction and skilled in their operation. Appeals have come to the Department from representatives of several of these progressive industries for such assistance as can be extended by the Government through the Bureau of Manufactures in making investigations by expert special agents, which requests should be given earnest consideration with a view to affirmative action.

Chief Carson calls attention to the value of such commercial organization work as is conducted by foreign governments, and strongly urges the establishment of such a system by the United States Government. He also calls attention to shipping faults and difficulties and the efforts his Bureau has made to remedy them. He plans to ask the co-operation of all commercial bodies in this country with his Bureau, as is done abroad, and shows where great good can come from such united action.

The preparation of schedules of foreign tariffs under the direction of the bureau has been of great value to exporters, and the bureau did splendid work with the small amount of money at its disposal. This tariff work is assuming immense importance in view of approaching revision and reciprocal legislation, and the bureau will be able to render great assistance provided it is given proper funds for the work.

The report reviews the splendid accomplishments of the bureau in the past year in the issuance of daily publications containing reports of consuls on trade conditions abroad, and supplying information concerning foreign opportunities for business for our home manufacturers. This is one of the best things Chief Carson has accomplished, and in connection with it he has succeeded in systematizing the work of our consuls abroad in making reports on trade matters, and in getting value out of their services which was never before obtained.

The Bureau of Manufactures under Chief Carson's direction has for the first time justified its existence, and Major Carson has shown the possibilities for effective service to the country's business interests of what was previous to his advent nothing but a political pigeon hole. He has accomplished more with less money than perhaps any other bureau chief in Washington, and Congress should give his bureau the funds its importance merits in the next distribution of appropriations.

COLLECTING OLEO TAXES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that oleo taxes may be collected the same as other revenue taxes, and that where payment is refused goods may be seized for the debt. He declares an injunction cannot be obtained to prevent this seizure or collection, and that "if the parties wish to contest the matter, the proper course for them to take is to pay the tax and sue the collector for recovery after making claim for refund."

FEDERAL MARKET INSPECTION

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, controlling the government meat inspection service, has announced a system of federal inspection of public markets and other places where meats and meat products are cut up and distributed. This system applies to retail markets as well as branch houses and points of wholesale distribution, and enables the government inspection service to take jurisdiction over the retail trade wherever that trade does an interstate business, or where retailers desire the benefit of inspection service.

Heretofore it has been difficult for branch houses, wholesale distributors and marketmen to get adequate inspection where such houses or markets were not located near a government inspected packing establishment. The cutting up and shipment of parts of carcasses or the opening of containers and packages for distribution of their contents was hampered by the absence of local inspectors who might stamp the parts or contents, so as to permit their re-shipment.

Under the new plan market inspection will be a separate branch of the government meat inspection service. Instead of marking or stamping meats and packages with the usual establishment numbers, each city having market inspection will be given a market number of its own, and everything inspected in a market will bear the special "Market" stamp.

The system is already well under way, and 33 cities already have this market inspection. It enables the government to effectively supervise the public markets in various large cities, where market stall keepers are liable to overlook sanitary and other regulations unless carefully watched. It also enables both wholesalers and retailers to handle their distributive trade with less annoyance due to government regulations, and with the assurance to their customers that all their goods are government inspected.

The Bureau of Animal Industry announces the plan of market inspection as follows:

Regulations for Market Inspection.

In order to provide for the interstate transportation, from public markets and other places, of portions of "U. S. inspected and passed" carcasses, parts, and meat food products, which, when cut or otherwise removed from a marked carcass, part, or container, do not show the inspection mark and could not therefore be identified as having been inspected and passed, market inspection may be furnished. Each city in which market inspection is inaugurated will be assigned a number, and all products forwarded under such inspection shall be marked with the brand or meat inspection stamp showing the inspection legend and the official market number, the latter being indicated thus: MKT 33.

At the time such unmarked portions are cut from the marked carcass or part, or are removed from the marked container, a Bureau employee shall be present and brand them with the market inspection brand or affix to the container of the product a market inspection stamp. Wherever practicable the brand shall be applied to the meat itself; where this cannot be done the stamp shall be affixed to the true container of the meat or meat food product.

All market stalls or other places which are given market inspection shall be maintained in a sanitary condition and shall conform to the requirements of the department governing the use of drugs, chemicals, dyes, and preservatives.

The following list shows the cities now

having market inspection and their respective market numbers: 1, Boston, Mass.; 2, New York, N. Y.; 3, Philadelphia, Pa.; 4, Baltimore, Md.; 5, Cincinnati, Ohio; 6, Detroit, Mich.; 7, Chicago, Ill.; 8, St. Louis, Mo.; 9, Quincy, Ill.; 10, Portland, Me.; 11, Los Angeles, Cal.; 12, Seattle, Wash.; 13, New Orleans, La.; 14, Providence, R. I.; 15, South St. Joseph, Mo.; 16, South Omaha, Neb.; 17, Davenport, Iowa; 18, Buffalo, N. Y.; 19, New Haven, Conn.; 20, Washington, D. C.; 21, Richmond, Va.; 22, Cleveland, Ohio; 23, Louisville, Ky.; 24, Portland, Ore.; 25, Springfield, Mass.; 26, Milwaukee, Wis.; 27, Hartford, Conn.; 28, Haverhill, Mass.; 29, Jersey City, N. J.; 30, Worcester, Mass.; 31, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 32, Brightwood, Mass.; 33, San Francisco, Cal.

MUST NOT STENCIL MEAT WRAPPERS.

The federal meat inspection service has issued a regulation forbidding the use of a stencil on cheese-cloth bags or wrappers in which export meats are shipped. The idea is that the stencil is indelible and may be used over again illegally. Hereafter such coverings will be stamped with a rubber or metal stamp bearing the inspection legend and establishment number, but not the meat inspection stamp. The ink used in marking meats will not be used, but a black ink made from lampblack instead. The announcement is as follows:

The attention of the Bureau has been directed to the fact that at some establishments where federal inspection is maintained the inspection legend and establishment number are stenciled on the cheese-cloth bags or wrappers in which carcasses or parts are inclosed for export. The application of the inspection legend by a stencil is absolutely forbidden by the regulations, and hereafter inspectors in charge will see that the inspection and establishment number are placed on these containers by means of the rubber or metal stamp used for marking carcasses. Meat-inspection stamps will no longer be used on these containers. The ink used for marking meats is not suitable for marking cloth. Black ink made from lampblack should be used.

TO FACILITATE EXPORT SHIPMENTS.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has announced that hereafter exporters of meat products will not have to obtain special permission from Washington for the issuance of export stamps on certificates for products which originated in another establishment than their own. Inspectors at the exporter's own establishment are authorized to stamp the goods and issue the certificates at once, provided they have identified the goods as having come from an inspected establishment and are in wholesome condition. The authorization reads:

Upon requests from shippers, inspectors in charge will hereafter, without obtaining special authorization from Washington, issue stamps and certificates as may be required for export shipments of meat and meat food products which have originated at establishments not under their supervision, provided the product is first identified as having been "U. S. inspected and passed," and that it is clean, sound, wholesome, and fit for human food.

MORE HOUSES GET INSPECTION.

The list of establishments in the United States having government inspection is constantly increasing, as the packers see the benefits of inspection, and as the regulations and their enforcement become more and more rea-

sonable and less oppressive to the trade. The enlistment of additional competent men in the inspection service also enables the government to enlarge the scope of its service. The following establishments in various States have recently been granted government inspection:

Hugo Epstein & Co., (Incorporated), 139 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Ignaz Fanz, Jackson avenue, west, Knoxville, Tenn.

George C. Rath & Sons, Twelfth and Clay streets, Dubuque, Iowa.

Frank & Hoffmann Co., 386 Rice street, St. Paul, Minn.

P. P. Keough & Co., North Main street, Bishop, Cal.

F. T. Nance & Co., Morristown, Tenn.

George Nye Company, 130 Lyman street, Springfield, Mass.

Taylor & Crooks, 132 West Second street, Chester, Pa.

PIGS' FEET TRADE PROTESTS RULE.

The Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington has issued instructions to its inspectors that hogs' feet which are to be shipped in interstate trade from official establishments for food purposes must first be thoroughly cleaned and the hoofs removed. This regulation is adopted as a sanitary measure, for a reason similar to that requiring the removal of feet from sheep and lamb carcasses before shipment or sale.

The enforcement of this regulation has aroused protest from a portion of the trade which handles pigs' feet. It practically puts out of business those uninspected houses which do not kill hogs, but which buy pigs' feet in the rough from other packers and clean and prepare them for market as a special branch of their business. They have now been prohibited from receiving any pigs' feet from other packers, even though the product is intended only for local consumption, and does not go into interstate trade. It is contended that this view of the ruling is illegal, and it is claimed that it has brought this branch of the trade to a standstill.

WRAPPING SMOKED MEATS IN PAPER.

The government meat inspection authorities have given permission to curers to wrap smoked meats in paper soaked in pyroligneous acid, provided the wrappers and the meats to be wrapped are dry at the time of wrapping. Pyroligneous acid, which is a curing element in wood smoke, if applied to the meat wrapper assists in preserving the smoked meat. But if allowed to soak into the meat in too great quantity it is contended that the creosote and other elements in its composition would have harmful effect on the digestion. Hence the precaution to have both meat and wrapper dry.

TO REMOVE FEET FROM CARCASSES.

In dressing of carcasses of sheep, lambs and goats at government inspected establishments the authorities will hereafter require the removal of the feet. This order is given as a sanitary precaution. There are some slaughterers who leave the feet attached to these carcasses when dressed, and it is contended that this is unsanitary. Government inspectors will hereafter insist that all feet be removed at the time of dressing the carcass.

OLEO REGULATIONS IN OHIO.

The Ohio state food commissioner has issued a special notice concerning important features of the state oleomargarine law which he claims are not generally observed. These rulings are accompanied by a warning that those violating them will be rigorously prosecuted. They are as follows:

1st. No person shall manufacture, offer for sale, sell or deliver any oleomargarine which contains any coloring matter.

2nd. No person shall sell or deliver any oleomargarine unless each package has printed on its upper side the word "Oleomargarine," in letters not less than five-eighths of an inch square.

3rd. No person shall sell or deliver any oleomargarine when butter is asked for, and oleomargarine shall only be sold under its true name.

4th. Every dealer who shall offer for sale, sell, or deliver any oleomargarine, shall keep displayed a white placard, with the words "Oleomargarine Sold Here" printed in black letters not less in size than one and one-eighths inches square. This card shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the room or place where such oleomargarine is offered, sold or delivered, where the same may be easily seen and read therein.

5th. Every proprietor, keeper, manager or person in charge of any hotel, boarding house, restaurant, lunch room, etc., who therein sells, uses, serves, furnishes or disposes of, or uses in cooking, any oleomargarine, shall also keep posted a white placard, with the words "Oleomargarine Sold and Used Here" printed thereon, in black letters not less in size than one and one-half inches square. This placard shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place where the same may be easily seen and read in the dining room or other eating room where such oleomargarine is furnished, served or otherwise disposed of.

6th. No such proprietor, keeper, manager or person in charge shall sell, serve or dispose of oleomargarine as and for butter when butter is asked for or purported to be furnished or served.

The penalty for any person violating any of the above provisions of this law, other than manufacturers, is a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200. If a manufacturer, the penalty is a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

HAMS AND BACON IN SOUTH AFRICA.

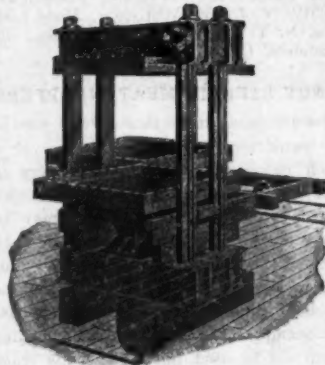
Mr. Cherley, trade commissioner for Canada at Cape Town, reports an active demand in Cape Colony for hams and bacon. He says: "Systematic effort should result in an increase in the export of pork products to South Africa. The imports into Cape Colony for six months ended June, 1907, were 1,610,519 pounds, value £57,608, an increase of 296,488 pounds, value £13,396, compared with the corresponding period of 1906. During the year 1906 Canada exported £7,804 worth of bacon to Cape Colony."

Want a good position? Watch page 48 for the chances offered there.

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TRADE GLEANINGS

Terrill Brothers' slaughter house at Colchester, Ill., has been destroyed by fire.

The plant of the Long Prairie Packing Company at Long Prairie, Minn., has been destroyed by fire.

The Leesville (S. C.) Cottonseed Oil Mill Company will not rebuild its burned plant before next spring.

The plant of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Savannah, Ga., was damaged by fire on November 14.

The Girard Cotton and Oil Company's plant at Girard, Ga., was burned on November 17, with a loss of \$30,000.

John Schwenker at New York, N. Y., has changed the name of his business to the Port Morris Packinghouse.

The name of the Pan-American Packing Company at Chicago, Ill., has been changed to David Berg & Company.

The branch house of Armour & Company at Rockville, Conn., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$2,000.

The U. S. & M. Leather Company, of Chicago, Ill., contemplates establishing a tannery plant at Portland, Ore.

The packing plant of the L. P. Bornwasser Company at Louisville, Ky., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,500.

The Colorado Provision Company, of Denver, Col., has been incorporated by C. Willcox, E. M. Cooke and D. B. Turner.

The Continental Oil and Fertilizer Company, of Birmingham, Ala., will increase its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$50,000.

The Abbeville Cotton Gin and Ice Company's cotton gin at Abbeville, La., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$5,000.

The tannery of B. F. Kimball & Company at Woburn, Mass., was destroyed by fire on November 15, with a loss of around \$75,000.

H. D. Baumgardner will establish an abattoir and cold storage plant at Schleysville, Md. The building is to be one story, 200 x 50 feet.

The plant of the Auburn Soap and Chemical Company at Auburn, N. Y., was gutted by fire last week, causing a loss of several thousand dollars.

The W. J. Graham Packing Company, of Chicago, Ill., contemplates establishing a plant at Portland, Ore., providing a suitable site can be secured.

The American Packing and Provision Company, of Denver, Col., has been incorporated by H. C. Vail, F. Vail and T. Rae. The capital stock is \$20,000.

Steve McMullen has been appointed manager of the Wichita, Kan., plant of the Cudaby Packing Company, succeeding William Brown, who resigned.

The Prince Leather Manufacturing Company, of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by J. Weissberger and J. W. Walker.

The new cold storage plant of the Nashville Abattoir, Hide and Melting Association at Nashville, Tenn., is about completed and will be in operation about December 1.

The grease products and oil factory of the Illsley, Doubleday Company at 231 Front street, New York City, N. Y., was damaged by fire on November 19, with a loss of \$100,000.

Swift & Company is said to have purchased a large tract of land at First and I. streets, N. E., Washington, D. C., and will erect a large branch establishment, costing around \$200,000.

The Kirk's Ink Company, of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock by C. J. Cray, C. L. Gowell and J. M. Dresser. The company will manufacture inks, glues, mucilage, etc.

The J. & E. Schroth Packing Co., Cincinnati, O., is to make extensive improvements to its plant, increasing its capacity. A four-story addition is proposed. The improvements will cost around \$15,000.

The Chattanooga Packing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., has applied for a charter for the purpose of manufacturing ice and operating a cold storage plant for meats, etc.

The capital stock is \$25,000, and incorporators E. W. Scholze, H. A. Scholze and others.

Miller & Lux have applied for a permit to build an abattoir and packinghouse at Kentucky street, between First and Second avenues south, San Francisco, Cal. Only about one-fourth of the structure finally to be built will be erected at once at an estimated cost of \$150,000.

J. J. Hoglen, who has been general manager of the plant of the Independent Packers' Fertilizer Company in East Columbus, Ohio, since the retirement of J. R. Knighton, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the corporation to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Knighton's resignation.

Swift & Company, whose plant was destroyed by fire last week at Seventh and North streets, Harrisburg, Pa., will occupy their old building at 311 and 313 South Sec-

ond street, where they will continue business until their damaged plant is replaced by a new building, which will be started at once.

A temporary structure for the Armour Beef Company is being erected adjoining the coolers of the Swift Company in Front street, Newburgh, N. Y. As soon as this is completed the Armour business will be transferred there and what remains of the old Armour building will be torn down. Work will then be begun on the new cooler, which will be of brick, four stories in height.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Canton Fertilizer and Chemical Company of Canton, Ohio, directors for the ensuing year were elected as follows: B. Lowenstein, A. Sanger, I. Levi, Ed. Kirchner, Hiram Doll, Charles Seemann, Louis Hirschheimer, William Rommel and I. N. Lowenstein. The directors elected the following officers: President, Louis Hirschheimer; vice-president, Hiram Doll; secretary and treasurer, I. N. Lowenstein.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEAT INDUSTRY

By LOUDON M. DOUGLAS, London, England, Editor of "Douglas' Encyclopedia."

The records which have come down to us from pre-historic times do not give us much information on the subject of the slaughtering of animals either for food or otherwise. It would, however, seem to be generally accepted that previous to Bible times very little animal food was eaten at all. We have only fragmentary records of the countries outside of the basin of the Mediterranean for early times, and even for the countries there, some of which had reached an advanced state of civilization, we have not very full information on this matter.

The general opinion of historians is that, previous to the times of which we speak, the principal food of man consisted of cereals and fruits, and the period when flesh became an article of general consumption was arrived at by a gradual transition extending over centuries. It will be well understood that in the warm climate of the Mediterranean there would not at any time be a great desire for flesh food. It is characteristic indeed of all warm countries, and in the East that lighter foods are what are generally eaten. In how far this is the result of temperament we need not examine here, it is sufficient for our present purpose to note that it is so, but it may be stated also that the presence of a warm climate would account for many special regulations which were made in regard to the use of meat just after the dawn of civilization.

The slaughter of animals among the ancient Athenians, we find, was carefully regulated, and it was forbidden to kill the ploughing or laboring ox either for sacrifice or food, and several other ancient nations looked upon the destruction of useful animals as sinful. At the time of Moses certain animals had been forbidden to be used for food, such as swine, but from then onward there appear a great many ordinances concerning the flesh of animals. The principal use to which they were put was as sacrifices and the offering up by slaughtering, and burning on the altar, of the bodies of animals, was regarded as a means of atonement for sin.

Slaughtering a Religious Office.

Thus, in early times, the office of slaughtering was purely a religious one, and was carried out by the priests. Gradually, however, parts of the animals killed for sacrifice

began to be eaten, and as nothing seemed to happen in consequence, the sacrificial part was narrowed down to the burning of certain parts of the carcass, such as fat and the intestines. At a later date again, when it became thoroughly established that animals were necessary for human food, the custom was to burn parts of the carcasses as an offering to the household gods, a custom which has its counterpart at the present day in our grace before meat.

At an early date in the Christian Era we find that the Romans killed in the open air in the forum under the eyes of the gods, under the belief that the death of an animal atoned for a sin. That phase, however, passed away among the rapid changes in the Roman Empire during the fourth century, and gave place to what were called "Macellæ," where it was lawful to kill animals and where special men made the slaughtering of animals their profession.

At first we find that slaves were the slaughterers, but they gave place to freemen well qualified in their business. Macellus, whose name was used to designate these slaughter houses, was a noted Roman citizen who committed many crimes in assassinating his fellow countrymen, and on being discovered he was condemned to death, and for many reasons his house was appropriated as the first public abattoir. From that date the business of slaughtering animals for food became an established industry. Different countries may have followed the example of Rome sooner or later, but from that date onward a new character was given to the business as the consumption of the flesh of animals for food became more general.

Buying Meat With Eyes Shut.

But the early days of marketing were not free from trouble. Thus we find that the Roman market was held every ninth day, when the meat was exposed in the Macellæ for sale. The method of selling was quaint enough. The buyer was to shut his eyes and the seller to hold up some of his fingers; if the buyer guessed rightly he was to fix the price; if he made a mistake then the seller had the right to fix the price. That would hardly suit our modern ideas; nor, for that matter, did it suit the Romans, as, after being in force for many years, the custom was abolished by Apronius, a Roman prefect.

There are unfortunately no records of the meat trade during the early centuries, nor indeed until we come to the Middle Ages do we find meat traders taking a very prominent part as members of a recognized craft. This may be due to several reasons. Possibly it was because the art of slaughtering

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
 Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
 West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets
 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
 Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
 West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
 East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th and 45th Streets
 East Side Market }
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
 West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

was then despised, and also because there could not be much variation in the business, such as was constantly occurring in other industries as the result of scientific research. Killing animals for food could not be exalted into anything else, and there was no room for new ideas. It is only in later times that we find all that altered and the food supply, of which the meat trade is the principal part, assuming its right place as the first care of mankind.

The trade guilds of the Middle Ages, of which the Fleshers' Guild was one, were organizations of the commercial and working classes, and came into existence generally about the eighth century. The reason for their origin lay in the fact that, especially

in the towns, there was much usurpation of power by hereditary owners of property. They monopolized all the offices of honor in the towns, and tradesmen or workers were looked upon as little better than slaves.

Naturally that condition of things could not last in rapidly developing communities, and the result was that associations of various trades were formed in the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy and other countries, which raised the status of the members to an equality with other freemen of the town. The movement spread throughout all civilized countries, and became a powerful force everywhere, trades guilds being recognized as an essential part of civic life. This went on until the 15th century, when they

reached the climax of their greatness, and from that time they gradually declined and finally vanished.

The Fleshers' Guilds were very numerous and powerful. They existed in many of the great cities, and in common with the other crafts had the right, among other privileges, to nominate the town councils and magistrates of the day. Changing conditions, however, and the refusal of the guilds to adapt themselves to modern progressive ideas, altered these privileges, and their liability to abuse brought about a strong feeling against the guilds, which found expression in the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, when their prerogatives were finally abolished. In other

(Continued on page 35.)

Swift & Company

Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and
Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

Published by

The Food Trade Publishing Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

At No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.
Dr. J. H. SENNER, President and Editor.
HUBERT CILLIS, Vice President.
JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.
HERBERT A. HEYN, Secretary.

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No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York,
N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."

Telephone, No. 5477 Beckman.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, Business Manager.

PAUL L. ALDRICH, Managing Editor.

WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 9 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.
Telephone: Yards, 842.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest
to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be
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subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to con-
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tered by us for that period, and we cannot recognize
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID

United States	\$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21s.) (21m.) (26 fr.)	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each10

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Provision Company, Chicago.

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

In the midst of the general discussion of
business conditions, food prices, the cost of
living, now going on in the columns of the
daily and periodical press, the meat and live-
stock industries should not lose sight of the
fact that they have a little figuring of their
own to do. Recent announcements of live-
stock and meat statistics provide very serious
food for thought for the packer, and for the
raiser of meat animals as well.

The recent publication by the Bureau of
Statistics of the Department of Agriculture
of a bulletin giving census statistics of the
meat industry was only a repetition and re-
arrangement of figures already known and
published long ago in the columns of The

National Provisioner. But the facts and fig-
ures it contained were arranged in a form
calculated to attract general public attention
and the manner and source of its publication
gave it wide circulation. It has been very
generally commented on by the daily press,
both wisely and foolishly. However ignorant-
ly some of these press critics have discussed
it, they have at least served to call general
attention to the trend of conditions it reveals.

It is enough at this time to refer to a single
point made in this bulletin. Statistics show
that our supply of meat animals in relation to
our population was 25 per cent. less in 1900
than it was in 1890. It is generally admitted
that our supply of meat animals has still
further decreased since the census of 1900,
while our meat-eating population has enor-
mously increased.

The remarkable material prosperity of the
country in recent years, in which the meat
and livestock industries have shared, has per-
haps caused us to lose sight of this rapidly
changing relation between supply and demand.
Recent events have tended to sober our en-
thusiasm somewhat, and perhaps to clear our
vision. In this light we may view some recent
statistics with thoughtful interest.

Slaughters of meat animals at seven prin-
cipal centers for the month of October just
past, as indicated by the official figures, show
that 1,716,994 meat animals were killed dur-
ing that month at these points, as compared to
2,347,862 for October, 1906. This is a de-
crease in slaughters of 630,868 head, or about
25 per cent. It affected all classes of meat
animals, the decreases for the month amount-
ing to 155,189 less cattle, 16,112 less calves,
289,556 less hogs and 170,011 less sheep. For
the ten months of the year slaughters of cat-
tle at these points decreased about 600,000
head, hogs about 1,500,000 head, sheep about
1,100,000 head. These operations, it should be
remembered, were before the development of
the existing financial difficulties.

At the same time announcement is made
of the export showing for meat products in
October. Preliminary figures compiled at
Washington show that our foreign trade in
meat and dairy products in October amounted
to \$12,232,252, compared to \$14,622,815 for
the same month last year, a falling off of over
two million dollars. The month previous,
September, our meat exports alone amounted
to \$13,789,623, compared to \$16,805,591 for
September, 1906, a loss in trade of over three
million dollars. This export showing is not
new; losses of this sort have been in evidence
for a year or more. Instead of improving,
the trade has continued to fall away.

The trade may draw its own deductions
from these figures. They are capable of vari-
ous interpretations, any one of which offers
serious food for thought—for the livestock
raiser, the packer and the consumer alike.

FOOD LAW RULINGS

Recent attacks on Chief Chemist Wiley of
the Department of Agriculture for his pro-
miscuous promulgation of self-made food laws
have served to attract added public attentions
to him and his doings, a result which has no
doubt been entirely to the satisfaction of that
notoriety-loving gentleman. He replied with
a smile and a deprecatory wave of the hand
to Dr. Eccles' charge that his meddling was
responsible for the high cost of foods to-day.
And the more recent charge by an extract
manufacturer that he has been the cause of
the recent financial disturbance will doubt-
less delight Dr. Wiley, since he has given
evidence of possessing a sense of humor.

Such a charge as this latter, while bearing
a grain of truth, is foolishly framed. Reso-
lutions recently adopted unanimously by such
responsible organizations as the Society of
Chemical Industry and the American Chem-
ical Society—which include in their ranks all
American chemists of repute—are a more
serious matter. When they charge Dr. Wiley
with "a lack of expert knowledge of the facts"
in his food rulings, they come pretty near
hitting the nail on the head.

However, the thing for all these protestants
to do is to go into court and make a test
case. It would be interesting to know what
view the courts would take of Wiley's as-
sumption of the role of supervisor of our
food manufacturing industry and dictator of
the people's diet.

COTTON OIL IN ENGLAND

The appeal of a British oil trade journal,
referred to elsewhere in this issue, for the de-
velopment of a method whereby edible oil may
be manufactured from British seed, is signifi-
cant as an appreciation of the value of the
field now occupied solely by American cotton-
seed oil. The merits of cottonseed oil as a
salad oil are acknowledged, and the demand
for it in the margarine industry is recognized
as a great trade opportunity. British cotton
oil is good only for soap-making and other
non-edible purposes, and the desire is ex-
pressed for the discovery of a process where-
by it might be made a competitor of the
American oil in the food field.

It is hardly likely that this laudable desire
will be gratified. Neither Egyptian nor In-
dian seed oil is suitable for edible purposes.
A process which would rid it of its rancidity
and other objectionable characteristics would
probably prove too expensive to make it a
commercial success. American cottonseed oil
will without doubt continue to have the edible
field to itself. Our seed is unequalled and
our modern refining methods turn out a
product unexcelled for edible purposes by any
vegetable oil. That the market for our oil is
no broader than it is at present is our own
fault.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

CURING PIGS' FEET AND TONGUES.

Pigs' hocks and feet in curing will turn out most satisfactorily under an 80 degree pickle, using in addition thereto, per 100 pounds of meat, 1½ pounds brown sugar and 5 ounces of saltpetre. In ten days they may be shipped without changing the pickle.

Tongues should be packed in 90 degree pickle, in tierces of 330 pounds, with 18 ounces of saltpetre and 18 ounces of granulated sugar. Tierces should be well rolled at intervals for fifteen days. Cure in twenty to twenty-five days. If shipped the pickle should be changed, as tongues purge greatly in curing, as a rule, thus rendering the pickle muddy and liable to "rope."

TO AVOID SOUR MEATS.

Proper ventilation of chill rooms and free circulation of air in them cannot be too much emphasized if you would avoid tainted or sour meats. While the temperature of the coolers should be kept moderately low, it should not be too low, a free circulation of air being of far greater importance than lowness of temperature in the successful cooling or chilling of carcasses.

Another matter should be closely watched and avoided and that is the handling of carcasses too closely together, at least until the animal heat has to a great extent been eliminated. If an animal is in a proper condition when killed, and the dressed carcass is properly chilled, there should be no sour meats.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY AND DENSITY.

Specific gravity is often confounded with density, but there is an important difference. The specific gravity of a body is the ratio of its weight to that of an equal volume of some substance selected as a standard and it implies no unit of volume in the determination.

The density of a body is the amount of matter by weight that it contains in a fixed unit of volume, compared with some substance taken as a standard. In the English system it is the weight in grains of a cubic inch and may be expressed as a ratio by comparing it to the weight of a cubic inch of water. In the French system density is the weight in grammes of a cubic centimetre. Specific gravity is the strength of liquors, syrups, oils, lyes, etc.

POINTS ABOUT CURING MEATS.

In curing meats it is better in every way to use a prepared pickle instead of a formula with water. The less water comes in actual contact with fresh meats the better. With cured meats of course water is essential in washing and soaking. Tongues frequently give much trouble in curing, coming out of pickle in an unsightly condition, simply be-

cause they were not well washed in warm salt water prior to being sent to chillroom, to remove the blood and slime adhering thereto.

No meats or material of a slimy nature should be put in pickle without being thoroughly cleansed. Spare ribs have a tendency to become slimy readily and should therefore be carefully watched.

PACKINGHOUSE CONVEYORS.

Killing floor and other conveyors are great labor savers, as well as being conducive to better and more uniform work in general. The following articles are necessary to the installation of a 90-foot killing floor conveyor: One worm gear drive, complete; 1 take-up, complete; 3 idlers, with stools; 90 feet of 6-inch center chain; 30 dogs and frames; 30 rollers; 70 feet of rail, ½ inch by 2½ inches; 150 feet of angle iron, ¼ x 1¼ inches; 1 countershaft; 5 rail hangers; 5 single chain hangers; 21 combination chain and rail hangers; 60 chain bolts, ¾ inch by 14 inches; 60 rail bolts, ¾ inch by 1½ inches; 70 hanger bolts, ¾ inch by 14 inches; 75 angle iron bolts, ¾ inch by 1¼ inches; 30 take-up bolts, ¾ inch by 14 inches.

Such a conveyor would cost about \$250 to \$275, not including cost of erection.

YIELD OF A GOOD STEER.

An Angus steer weighing 1,324 lbs. produced 812 lbs. of beef, tallow 59 lbs. and hide 80 lbs. The offal was as follows: Head, 25½ lbs.; tongue, 2 lbs.; tongue meat, 1½ lbs.; feet, 19 lbs.; caul fat, 23 lbs.; paunch and contents, 115½ lbs.; paunch fat, 11 lbs.; tripe (paunch cleaned), 16 lbs.; intestines and contents, 54 lbs.; intestinal fat, 19 lbs.; heart and lung fat, 6 lbs.; heart, 2½ lbs.; lungs and weasand, 6½ lbs.; liver, 10 lbs.

One side of this beef cut up at retail as follows: Ribs, 39 lbs.; chuck, 106 lbs.; brisket, 23 lbs.; plate, 15½ lbs.; navel, 12 lbs.; shank meat, 2 lbs.; shank, 10 lbs.; loin, 71½ lbs.; round, 71½ lbs.; rump, 20 lbs.; flank steak, 2½ lbs.; flank beef, 8½ lbs.; codfat, 6½ lbs.; suet, 11½ lbs.; a total of 400 lbs.

The side weighed 404 lbs. before cutting. This was an exceptionally good steer and was killed for test purposes.

DETERIORATION OF PARAFFIN WAX.

As paraffin is variously employed in the meat industries for sealing purposes it becomes interesting in this connection to review a mould fungus capable of decomposing paraffin wax. The organism in question, a species of *penicillium*, was found to decompose two kinds of paraffin wax to the extent of 77 to 79 per cent., when the experiments were conducted on a large scale, the mycelium then containing a light brown coloring substance, soluble in alcohol, that did not appear when

only small quantities of the paraffin were present.

The same phenomenon has been previously observed in the case of mould fungi that decompose fats. On ordinary nutrient media the same *penicillium* forms a white, luxuriant growth; in gelatin it forms numerous small crystals producing turbidity. It also grows well on palm oil agar-agar, but not on the same fat in presence of mineral salts of ammonium, though in a solution of ammonium salts and stearic acid it grows with vigor. It does not decompose yellow vaseline and grows but sparsely on white vaseline. On paraffin it forms large, white, dished growth, the edges of the floating mycelium thrusting themselves up into the air.

NEW OIL SOLVENTS.

An English manufacturing concern, R. W. Greff & Company, 20 Eastcheap, London, E. C., are introducing a solvent called tetrachloro-ethane, which is designed to be used as an extracting agent in the place of benzene, bisulphide of carbon, etc. In view of the current agitation among cotton oil men and others as regards the employment of carbon tetrachloride as an oil extractor, it is of interest to read the statement of the manufacturers of this new solvent that "qualitatively, the tetrachloro-ethane and its derivatives stand, as regards their solvent power, very near to chloroform and carbon-tetrachloride; but in many cases they excel these in solvent power, and the higher boiling point of some of the new solvents are also of advantage because they permit higher temperatures to be employed for solution."

The advantages claimed for the tetrachloro-ethane are practically the same as those claimed for carbon tetrachloride, namely, great solvent power, non-inflammability and stability towards acids and alkalis. The firm also offer several derivatives of tetrachloro-ethane, namely, (1) dichloro-ethylene, a liquid of aromatic odor, boiling at 55 degrees C., and suitable for solvent and extraction purposes, especially as a substitute for ether, over which it has the advantage of non-inflammability and lesser solubility in water; (2) tri-chloro-ethylene, boiling at 88 degrees C., of similar character to dichloro-ethylene; indifferent against alkali, non-inflammable, and of very high solvent power; (3) perchloro-ethylene, boiling at 121 degrees C., resembles tetrachloro-ethane in its solvent properties.

The easy recovery without loss of all these solvents by distillation, by direct heat or by distillation with steam is claimed by the manufacturers.

Bargains in machinery and equipment may be picked up by watching page 48.

Packing House Supplies

WRITE FOR 1907 CATALOGUE

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

MEMBERS AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

OUR SPECIALTIES

Woodenware and Cooperage, Twines and Cordage, Salt, Anhydrous Ammonia, Skewers, Bungs, Plugs and Vents, Wax and Parchment Paper.

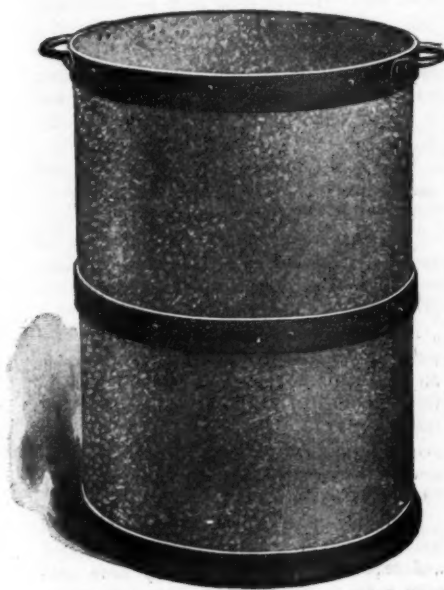
CHICAGO-KANSAS CITY

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

NEW BARREL FOR MEATS, FATS, ETC.

Because of the Government regulations requiring that the handling of packinghouse products be done in a clean, sanitary manner the Brecht B. S. Co., St. Louis, with branches in New York and Denver, has commenced the manufacture of a sanitary barrel, which is intended to be used in handling fats, sausage meats, scraps, bones, etc. It is made of No. 18 galvanized steel, well riveted and soldered, being strengthened with three heavy welded steel hoops. It also has two strong, well-shaped handles, as shown in the illustration herewith.

The extra heavy hoop strengthens the weakest point of the barrel—the bottom—because when a barrel is tilted the full load rests on the edge. The bottom hoop is rein-



NEW BRECHT SANITARY BARREL.

forced by a half-round hoop which prevents cutting into a wood or concrete floor when the barrel is rolled in a tilted position.

Cleanliness in the packinghouse is demanded and the use of this barrel makes it easy to meet the demand. The benefits to be derived from this package, as compared with the wooden barrel, are very evident, such as cleanliness, durability, economy and handling. This barrel is 20 inches in diameter and 30 inches high. There is scarcely any wear to it and it is said to be almost indestructible.

BARTLETT & SNOW CATALOGUE.

The C. O. Bartlett and Snow Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, have issued their catalogue No. 18, for 1908, which contains descriptions, illustrations and prices of their elevating and conveying machinery suitable for packinghouse installation. The catalogue contains 325 pages, and besides being profusely illustrated, contains many tables which will be found of practical use. Many half-tone illustrations showing machinery manufactured by the company, in operation, illuminate the contents of this attractive catalogue. The company announce that they will be glad to send upon application one of these books to any person interested.

Besides elevating and conveying machinery, this company also manufactures coal tipples, elevator buckets, excavating machinery, mining machinery, mixing machinery, phosphate machinery, garbage disposal machinery, power transmission machinery, brick and clay working machinery, coal handling machinery, ore buckets, mining machinery, screens, tanks, iron and steel, drop force chain, ready-made plaster machinery, wood fibre plaster machinery, calcined plaster machinery, gypsum machinery, plaster of paris machinery, asphalt machinery, grinding and mixing machinery and stucco machinery, all of which are described and illustrated in this catalogue.

BOSS EQUIPMENT PLEASES PACKERS.

The Latrobe Ice & Provision Co., Latrobe, Pa., have purchased a Boss knocking pen and a new style No. 1 5½ Boss silent cutter with 38-inch bowl. Mr. Geo. Seiler, the manager of this firm, is a brother of Mr. John Seiler, of the John Seiler Co., Allegheny, Pa., who have used a Boss cutter for several years and recommended it for its excellent work.

The Street & Corkran Co., of Baltimore, Md., are well pleased with the Boss hog scraper which Mr. Lawson, of the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., installed in their packing house this month. They write the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., that the machine is working fully up to their expectations and is entirely satisfactory.

FERTILIZER AND OLEO MACHINERY.

The Cudahy Packing Company has recently installed at its plant at Wichita, Kas., one of the No. 14 upward hydraulic fertilizer presses manufactured by the Boomer & Boschert Press Company of Syracuse, N. Y. This order for equipment also included the accumulator and steam pump, also manufactured by the Boomer & Boschert company.

A. Trostel & Sons of Milwaukee, Wis., and Kingan & Company of Indianapolis, Ind., have ordered oleo presses made by the Boomer & Boschert Press Company. Ardell & Douglas have also taken one of the Boomer & Boschert No. 3 oleo presses for export.

The Goodwin Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, Mo., has placed a large order for hot and cold stearic acid presses with the Boomer & Boschert Company, including pumps and all the other necessary equipment.

FISCHER HANDLES CREAM BINDER.

Announcement is made that B. Fischer & Co., the big New York spice firm, are now the exclusive jobbers in New York for the celebrated "Cream Binder" used so universally by sausage manufacturers, and manufactured by the H. A. Born Packers' Supply Co., of Chicago. Austin, Nichols & Company formerly handled this product.

A NOVEL CORKBOARD BOOKLET.

The Armstrong Cork Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose insulating materials, granulated cork and corkboard are known the world over, have issued a novel advertising booklet entitled "Ye Dictionary of Sundry Facts Regarding ye Peculiar Substance Yclept Corkboard." The booklet is most unique in form and design and the text, which is most ingeniously conceived, is illuminated with illustrations in imitation of the old English wood cuts.

Aside from the information the booklet contains, the text is of so clever a nature that it is a safe venture to say that, if once started, the book will be read from cover to cover. This booklet will be sent to anyone interested by addressing the insulation department of the Armstrong Cork Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RETSEF SALT FOR HIDES.

The International Salt Company of Chicago, Ill., in a card recently issued by them, call special attention to their high-grade Retsof salt. Retsof crushed rock is just pure salt; it will cure as the hide should be cured—with a minimum shrinkage, and with a plump, clean take-up. The company also call attention to the fact that they have cheaper grades, all useful in their specific line, but for the hide cellar Retsof is found most efficient.

THE FATE OF THE BEEF STEER.

Hush-a-by, Long Horn, your pards are all sleepin',
Stop your durn millin' an' tossin' your head,
Wavin' your horns, so careless, an' sweepin'
All of th' beef herd with eyes big an' red,
Mebbe you know when you're pawin' the dust up,
Bellerin' ugly, an' switchin' your tail;
Mebbe you know you are nearin' th' bust-up,
Nearin' th' quittin' place—end of th' trail.

Say, it's a queer trail that you've got to foller,
Scattered all over th' face of th' land,
All of you made into goods but th' holler,
Part of you bottled an' part of you canned.
Wait till they're through with you—till you knock under,
You've got so ticklish a journey to go.
All of th' round-ups between here an' thunder
Couldn't locate you, they'll scatter you so.

You think we crowd you—you'll have to go faster,
You ain't all steak—you'll discover that too;
Wait till they put your red hair into plaster,
Roll down your hoofs into Stiekum's Best Glue,
All of th' grief in this world ain't bad weather.
Better lie down there an' take a short snooze,
Wait till they tan your tough hide into leather,
Wait till some feller is wearin' your shoes.

You don't know where you will have to go roamin',
What will be eaten an' what will be worn;
Mebbe some woman in New York will be comin'
Out her back hair with a piece of your horn.
Mebbe th' same time your tail will be travellin',
Cooked into soup for some tenderfoot's feed.
Oh, you are in for a fearful unravelin',
All of your innards gone on a stampede.

Better lie down there an' rest up, Ol' Ranger,
You ain't nigh come to th' end of your trail.
Mebbe some woman, to you perfect stranger,
Will brush up crumbs with th' end of your tail.
Don't pay to be too durn proud of your beller,
You ain't th' only bad beef steer up north,
Wise to remember that no livin' feller
Ever can tell what a day will bring forth.
J. W. FOLEY.

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IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BAR-
GAINS WATCH PAGE 48.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York, N. Y.—The Jefferson County Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by H. C. Lange, 166 Mott street; W. Dannheim, 54 Kelly street, and E. Lange, 68 Gansevoort street.

Canton, Ill.—The Canton Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by W. H. Moorehouse, John Bennett and F. A. Bennett.

Baird, Tex.—The Farmers' and Merchants' Gin, Light and Ice Company has been incorporated with \$8,000 capital stock.

Shawnee, Okla.—The Home Ice Company has been incorporated with \$16,000 capital stock by Edward Hogan, J. F. Kerker, A. Hogan and W. T. Williams.

New York, N. Y.—The C. P. Kimmey Company has been incorporated with \$20,000 by C. P. Kimmey, 544 East 86th street; August Maier, 1745 First avenue, and J. F. Mosby, 76 William street. The company will conduct a cold storage business.

Newark, N. J.—The Du Bois Brewing Company has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by Frank Hahne and F. I. Schwen, of Du Bois, Pa., and Joseph Kahrs, of Newark.

Gravesville, N. Y.—The Gravesville Milk and Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$4,000 to manufacture milk cheese, etc., by James Cruse, W. H. Lloyd, H. P. Moon, P. L. Carpenter and others.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Friendship Dairy Company, with \$1,500 capital stock, has incorporated. James A. Howell and M. A. Howell, of Goshen, N. Y., and R. C. Toombs, Coney Island, N. Y., are the incorporators.

Coalgate, Okla.—A. M. Sneden and J. W. Jacobs, of Coalgate, and P. Crandall, of Tecumseh, have incorporated the Coalgate Ice and Fuel Company of the above city and Guthrie.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Chattanooga Packing Company has been incorporated to manufacture ice and operate cold storage plant for meats. The capital stock is \$25,000 and incorporators E. W. Scholze, H. A. Scholze and others.

Wilmington, Del.—The Shadeland Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by A. O. McEachern, J. C. Boesch and D. McEachern.

Gillett, Ark.—The Gillett Creamery Association has been organized for the purpose of establishing a creamery plant here. O. P. Maxwell is president and G. Walker secretary.

ICE NOTES.

Cincinnati, O.—The J. & F. Schroth Packing Company contemplates the erection of a four story cold storage plant addition to its packing establishment.

Cincinnati, O.—Work will shortly be commenced on the new plant of the Cincinnati



Ice and Cold Storage Company. Around \$500,000 will be expended.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Plans for a large ice house for the Lehigh Valley Railroad have been filed. The building is to be 40x85 feet, and will be used by the company in storing ice to be distributed among the passenger cars operated in this division. The building will cost in the neighborhood of \$3,000, and it is the intention of the company to commence operations as soon as possible.

Delta, Col.—The capacity of the ice plant at this place is to be increased.

Nashville, Tenn.—The cold storage plant of the Hocos Ice Company adjoining its ice factory is now in operation. The company is also making extensive improvements on other parts of its plant.

Nashville, Tenn.—The large cold storage plant of the Nashville Abattoir, Hide and Melting Association is fast nearing completion. It will be ready for operation about December 1.

Uniontown, Ala.—The plant of the Uniontown Ice Company was completely destroyed by fire on November 16.

Zanesville, O.—The deal has been closed by which the Star Ice and Storage Company and the Zanesville Ice Company have consolidated, the Star Ice and Storage Company having purchased the latter plant, which will be remodeled and new and modern machinery installed.

Paterson, N. J.—A \$30,000 brick cold storage plant, four stories high, is to be erected at Washington street, near Broadway.

Des Moines, Ia.—Eugene Van Dyck, head of the Independent Ice Company, contemplates erecting a large artificial ice plant as soon as a proper site is secured.

Baltimore, Md.—Campbell Carrington has been appointed receiver for the Woodbrook Ice Company.

Marion, S. C.—R. M. Fruitticher, of Georgetown, has purchased a site on which he will erect an ice plant.

Detroit, Mich.—The plant of the Voigt Brewing Company was destroyed by fire on November 19 to the extent of \$5,000.

Baltimore, Md.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company contemplates increasing its capital stock by \$100,000.

Schleysville, Md.—A cold storage plant is to be established here by H. D. Baumgardner. New Orleans, La.—The recently incorporated Louisiana Ice Company will establish a 75-ton ice plant. The company has a capital stock of \$100,000.

Poteau, O. T.—The Poteau Electric Light Company will install an ice plant.

Raleigh, N. C.—Powell & Powell have incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock to deal in ice and operate cold storage plant.

Terrell, Tex.—The ice plant of R. C. Payne & Company has been damaged by fire.

Oxford, Md.—The American Ice Company is in the market for a new or second-hand 10-ton ice plant.

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**ICE
TOOLS
Elevators**

CATALOGS

COMPRESSION PLANTS USING AMMONIA AS THE REFRIGERANT.

By Thomas Shipley.*

It is not the intention that this paper should be a scientific one, but that it should deal with the subject from a practical standpoint, pointing out the present state of the art and calling attention to the direction in which advances are now being made.

The time allotted to this paper will not allow me to go into details, so I will confine myself to the general problems which confront the designer and operator of ice plants, no matter what kind of ice the plant is to make.

The apparatus which goes to make up an ice plant can be divided into three heads.

1st. Those parts which have most to do with the quantity of ice to be produced.

2d. Those parts which have most to do with the quality of the ice to be produced.

3d. Those parts which have most to do with the economy or cost at which the ice is to be produced.

Under the first head comes the ammonia system which is the cold producer and has most to do with the capacity of the plant, and the first thing to be considered is the temperature to be produced. This governs the ammonia evaporating apparatus. Then comes the means to be employed to relieve the ammonia evaporating apparatus of the gas formed in it. This governs the size of the ammonia compressor to be used. Then comes the liquefaction of the ammonia gas, so it can be used over again. This governs the ammonia condensing apparatus.

Taking up the ammonia evaporating apparatus, we must design this apparatus so we can obtain the required temperature at the highest possible pressure, for upon this pressure depends the size of the compressor to be used. Then the pressure within this apparatus must be as near uniform as possible, for this governs the temperature within the apparatus, and consequently the efficiency of same.

The pressure at the end where the liquid ammonia enters, which is commonly called the expansion end, is necessarily higher than at the gas end, so as to get a circulation, but the difference should be kept as low as possible, as the temperature varies with the pressure.

It would surprise many of you if you knew how much of a difference in pressure there is in your freezing coils. If you investigate, you may find that the temperature at the expansion end is higher than the temperature of the brine. This is because your coils are so arranged that the gas, when formed, cannot get away. They are too long, or are choked. They ought to be free and allow the gas to get out as quickly as possible. Another thing, the internal surface of the coils should be kept wet with liquid to make them effective. The pipes which are filled with gas do very little of the ice making work. It is those which are wet with liquid which are most effective.

You all know what happens when you evaporate a sample of ammonia in a test tube. There is no ice above the surface which is wetted by the liquid. The same condition exists inside the coils in your freezing tank.

*Read at the National Ice Carnival Convention at Jamestown Exposition.



Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Most of you have from 300 to 350 feet of 1¼-inch pipe, or its equivalent per ton, in your freezing tanks. You can get along with from two-thirds to one-half this amount if they are properly arranged.

To show you how inefficient your freezing coils are I want to tell you that on an experimental plant which we operated at our works, we made four tons of ice per day with a double pipe evaporating system, consisting of four 2-inch pipes inside of four 3-inch pipes, each pipe being about 16.5 feet long. The brine passed through the 2-inch pipe and around the outside of the 3-inch pipe. This gave about 24 square feet of pipe surface per ton, as against 130 to 150 square feet used in the average freezing tank.

Our recent experiments at York corroborated the above experiment, and upon experimenting with the usual style of freezing coil we found that every square foot of evaporating surface of a flooded system produced at least twice as much cold as that which could be produced by the same surface in an expansion system, both being operated under exactly the same evaporating pressure.

In a flooded system the liquid ammonia is fed into a trap, from which it enters the bottom of the coil, passing upward and through same and is discharged back into the same trap it started from, where the gas that has been formed is separated from the liquid which remains, the gas going through the top of the trap to the compressor, while the liquid is thrown down in the trap, where it mingles with the fresh liquid being fed into the trap, and the cycle is repeated. The ammonia pressure in this system is as near uniform as is possible. This cycle is the same as that which takes place in water tube boilers.

Liquid ammonia which is fed into an evaporating system must be cooled down to the

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land Storage Co.
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Indianapolis, Central Transfer & Storage Co.
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central
Warehouse.
St. Louis, 20 So. Main St., Geo. T. Matthews
& Co.
Kansas City, Kemper Bldg., O. A. Brown.
Baltimore, Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
Washington, 20th and D Sts., N. W., Little-
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Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
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Benton Transfer Co.
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Trans-
fer Co.
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Trans-
fer & Storage Co.
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ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY

Insulation Department, PITTSBURGH, PA.

temperature due to the pressure within that system.

This work of cooling down the liquid ammonia usually requires the evaporation of from twelve to fifteen per cent. (and sometimes more) of the total liquid fed into the system.

In an expansion system the resultant gas must pass through the entire freezing system, doing no work and preventing the surface it is in contact with from doing useful work. In this way the efficiency of the system is materially decreased.

In the flooded system this work is done within the trap, the gas going directly to the compressor, while the cooled liquid enters the evaporating system to do useful work.

Agitating the brine in a can freezing tank adds materially to the efficiency of the evaporating coils. There is no limit to the speed at which the brine should be circulated as long as it does not slop over into the cans or out of the tank.

The suction connection between the evaporating apparatus and the compressor should be large and without restrictions that will reduce the pressure of the gas entering the compressor. This is one of the old time mistakes and should be avoided. The pressure at the compressor governs the size of the compressor, while the average pressure in the evaporating apparatus determines the temperature and value of the surface in that apparatus.

It would be well for you to determine, for your own satisfaction, just what pressure your plant is really working under. It will explain some of the things which sometimes puzzle you. All piping or apparatus containing ammonia, from the liquid valve to the compressor, should either be doing work or be insulated. The losses sustained from not following this rule are very considerable.

After disposing of the evaporating apparatus, we take up the ammonia compressor. The compressor will have to handle, under the average conditions, about forty pounds of am-

monia gas per ton of ice, and the size of the compressor depends on the volume of this gas and the efficiency of the compressor. The volume of the gas depends upon the pressure at which it enters the compressor.

When the number of cubic feet of gas to be handled is determined, then the question of compressor efficiency must be considered.

You probably know that some of the compressors on the market will not give more than 50 per cent. efficiency, owing to the clearance, and to the bad design of valves and connections, while in others the efficiency will be 80 per cent. This efficiency question is one which every one buying or operating ice making machinery should understand.

You should remember that the efficiency of a compressor varies with its back pressure. Hence, if you ask for bids on a compressor to do a certain work, you should call for the work to be done at a stated back pressure, this back pressure being the pressure at which the gas will be delivered to the compressor. A 14-inch compressor at 80 per cent. efficiency will do the same work as a 17-inch compressor at 50 per cent. efficiency, both of the same stroke and running the same revolutions.

The efficiency of a compressor should be kept as high as possible, for if it is not kept up, not only will the capacity decrease, but in addition the horsepower per ton will increase. Some operating engineers do not believe it is policy to shut down a machine to adjust the valves, etc., fearing to lose capacity. Very little trouble in the compressor will cause the efficiency to drop 10 per cent.

If the working efficiency of your machine, when in good condition, is 80 per cent., you lose three hours per day by allowing your efficiency to drop to 70 per cent., and you would make up a twelve-hour shut-down in four days, provided the efficiency was brought back to 80 per cent.

It pays to look over the machine once in a while. The best way to keep in touch with the condition of the compressor is to have mercury wells in the suction and discharge

connections and keep a record of the temperature of the ammonia going in and coming out of the compressor.

If liquid is allowed to enter the compressor with the suction gas a very material reduction in efficiency will be the result. The ammonia gas should enter the compressor slightly superheated, five degrees being about right. To run the compressor wet compression is bad practice.

(To be concluded next week.)

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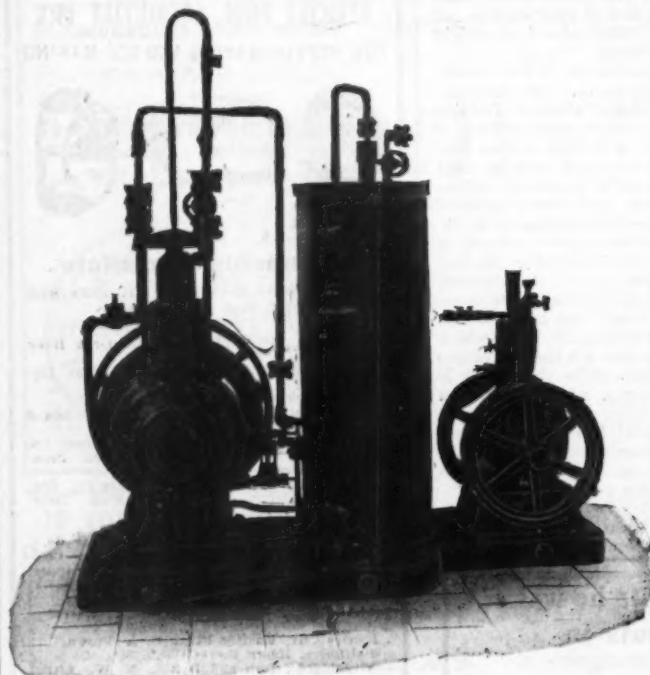
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The essential features of all ammonia compressors are, durability of working parts, efficiency and simplicity of valve construction, and freedom from complications.

We stand ready to guarantee that our COMPRESSOR VALVE, which is a valve and safety head combined, HAS GREATER EFFICIENCY, with the same amount of power expended, THAN ANY VALVE ON THE MARKET.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Continued Unsatisfactory Conditions—Successful Efforts for Lower Cost Hogs—Farmers Releasing Supplies of Live Stock Rather Freely—Money Conditions Against Producers as Well as Speculators—Careful Buying of Home and Foreign Markets in the Upset Money Market Conditions—Looks as If Prices Were Nearly on Bottom—The "Shorts" Had Extensively Covered at Profits—Unimportant, as Yet, New "Long" Interest.

The developments of the hog products markets for the week have been in line with expectations, as favoring buyers.

It had been clear that the farmers would not carry their livestock supplies for a protracted period in the money market depression.

The quicker, this week, coming out from farmers' hands of hog supplies and the easy moving down in prices for them, checked any disposition for more regular products markets.

But the decline in the prices for the products brought them to a point at which the "shorts" thought it well to cover contracts.

The now narrowed "short" interest makes just so much less pressure for easier prices of the products.

It would seem likely, however, that the products markets could not stand a permanent improvement in prices until the packing is more freely made of the considerable supplies of hogs in the country.

Besides, there is no immediate prospect of speculation on the "long" side of the market being favored by money conditions.

It is a fact that stocks of the products,

especially of lard, at the packing points, had been narrowed under the steady consignments to Europe and the necessary home demands.

But with the enlarging supplies of hogs and the conservative demands from the foreign markets for the products it is quite probable that there will soon be a material growth of supplies of both meats and lard at the packing points.

The near future of the products markets is not a promising one for speculation, neither is it encouraging for general absorptions of productions by the distributors for home consumption.

Until money affairs are running upon a normal basis again it may be doubted that distributors will buy supplies of products largely ahead of actual needs.

The sacrifice of many commercial products, under the pinch for money, had been in astounding degree considering, as in opposition to the money pressure, the highly probable statistical positions, as ordinarily considered for holding interests.

It is realized that a fair portion of the lower prices for hog products had come about from the trouble in getting money in protecting holdings as well as the tendency favored efforts for lower cost hog supplies.

But it is not so well known in hog products market circles that there has been a slaughter of prices, through the needs for money, of many associated products, and that commercial affairs generally allied with hog products have had a hard time of it, not only in necessary sharp reduction in values, but in difficulty in selling at all.

The breaking up of cottonseed oil prices made early in the week the low point of 30c.

for refined in New York and 20c. for crude at the mills. It had been the expectation that when those low prices were reached that there would be a turn in the market to a better trading basis.

Subsequent trading in the week showed the expected reaction in the prices of the cottonseed oil.

Improved money conditions would seem to be necessary to keep up the strength in the cotton oil market, as the mills are now asking prices for the crude cotton oil that buyers decline to pay; therefore further accumulations of supplies are making in hands of the mills.

The only encouraging feature for the cottonseed oil prices is the steady export demand.

The situation of the cottonseed oil market has necessarily something to do with the attitude of the pure lard market.

It has been possible, this week, to offer the compounds, because of the prices of cottonseed oil, down to 7½c. per pound, and which makes them stand upon a relatively lower trading with pure lard than before in months, notwithstanding that the pure lard prices had been recently considerably pulled down.

There has not been so much of an effort to sell cash supplies of the hog products by the packers as of the options, particularly of the May option.

Indeed the unloading or new selling of the May option of hog products was a marked feature early in the week, while the fact that there was a disposition to accept the low prices for the late deliveries was of especial depression in the trading in the nearer options.

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PURE
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LARD



As a rule the traders are not claiming menacing situations for the late months, but are rather looking for revived conditions immediately with the marketing of surplus hog supplies, or a return to normal money conditions.

Indeed there is a growing belief in some directions that with a return of confidence in trade circles, it will be found that there is so much surplus money for use in the country that speculation is likely to become prominent in food products.

The best exhibit in all around commercial situations for the present is in the increasing interest of some of the foreign markets, which are steadily buying cottonseed oil supplies, and, as well, have bought some large lots of special grades of tallow, grease, stearine, oleo stock, etc., largely at Boston and Philadelphia markets.

However pessimistic some traders feel concerning conditions of business and prices for the near, and possibly, later future, it is observed that other buyers with cash in hand are picking up what they consider bargains.

The disposition to buy for investment has not been observed particularly in connection with the hog products markets, although it may extend to them, but it has been prominent in most all other products.

The speculation in the hog products has been naturally of a very restricted order from outside interests, and has been done more in protecting contracts or in closing out deals.

The hog prices are now about \$1 per hundred lower than they were at this time last year.

The quality of the hogs now arriving is improving, and it is now plain that two or three weeks since, when the hogs were of poor quality, the effort then was to fight against the money factor, and that the best hogs were then held off the market.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week, 3,494 bbls. pork, 10,403,400 lbs. meats, 14,466,439 lbs. lard. Corresponding week last year: 3,561 bbls. pork, 11,672,866 lbs. meats, 11,327,697 lbs. lard.

From November 1 the exports have been 7,068 bbls. pork (6,390 bbls. last year); 19,858,442 lbs. meats (18,560,873 lbs. last year); 25,957,407 lbs. lard (19,352,245 lbs. last year).

In New York there is a light trading in pork at lower prices. Sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$15.50@15.75; 150 bbls. short clear at \$16@16.50; 50 bbls. family at \$19@19.50. Western steam lard has had a better export demand at the lower prices, with sales at \$8.65@8.75. City steam lard is slow and favoring buyers, with about \$8.50 quoted. Compound lard is lower with 7½¢ quoted. In city meats there is moderate buying of pickled bellies at steady prices; loose 12 lbs. ave., quoted at 10½¢; 14 lbs. ave., at 10¼¢. Loose city pickled shoulders nominal 8c. Loose city pickled hams at 11@12c.

BEEF.—The market prices hold up very well, despite the depression in other markets, because the stocks of beef are small and the necessary requirements are disposed to meet the prices. Quotations: City extra India mess, tcs., \$22@23. Barreled mess at \$10@10.50; packet at \$12@12.50; family at \$14.50@15.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, November 20, 1907, were as follows:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 80,904 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 30,507 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,600 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 939 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 29,005 lbs.; Havre, France, 140,602 lbs.; Hull, England, 336,134 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 964,052 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 206,151 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 3,650 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 77,694 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 34,572 lbs.

HAMS.—Acajutla, Salvador, 808 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 8,935 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 1,300 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 8,621 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,852 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 8,886 lbs.; Cayenne, Fch. Guiana,

4,509 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 739 lbs.; Georgetown, Brit. Guiana, 22,109 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 505 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 987 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 2,182 lbs.; Hull, England, 127,200 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 13,639 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 645 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 3,752 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 784,234 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 37,500 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 3,518 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,192 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 17,839 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 6,801 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 3,900 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,392 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 8,335 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 6,363 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 5,192 lbs.; Acajutla, Salvador, 6,800 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 2,650 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 17,952 lbs.; Bristol, England, 197,400 lbs.; Buena-ventura, Colombia, 5,721 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 81,900 lbs.; Buenos Ayres, Arg. Rep., 2,140 lbs.; Cayenne, Fch. Guiana, 8,100 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 2,200 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 125,525 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 19,663 lbs.; Calcutta, India, 24,000 lbs.; Carlisle, England, 15,500 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 27,854 lbs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 4,125 lbs.; Dronheim, Norway, 9,450 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 8,660 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 139,743 lbs.; Georgetown, Brit. Guiana, 1,792 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 28,700 lbs.; Havre, France, 481,169 lbs.; Hull, England, 302,869 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 47,784 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,705 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 875 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 826,372 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 114,000 lbs.; Melbourne, Australia, 7,260 lbs.; Nassau, Bahama, 17,073 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 37,700 lbs.; Penang, Straits Settlement, 83,331 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 34,204 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 47,350 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 926,268 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 60,666 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 4,768 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 7,043 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 23,489 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 5,500 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 75,919 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 38,924 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 430,902 lbs.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 225 bbls.; Buenos Aires, Arg. Rep., 7 bbls.; Cayenne, Fch. Guiana, 72 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 20 bbls.; Genoa, Italy, 25 boxes; Georgetown, Brit. Guiana, 21 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 49 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 26 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 910 bbls.; Marseilles, France, 2 bbls.; Nassau Bahama, 73 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 23 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 145 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 698 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 349 bbls. 80 tcs.

(Exports of Beef Products on page 28.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended November 16, 1907, with comparative tables:

PORK BARRELS.			
To—	Week Nov. 16, 1907.	Week Nov. 17, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Nov. 16, 1907.
United Kingdom....	597	693	1,248
Continent	700	298	824
So. and Cen. Am....	876	140	2,308
West Indies	1,243	2,136	1,898
Br. No. Am. Col....	6	274	703
Other countries	72	20	87
Totals	3,494	3,561	7,068

MEAT, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom....	8,889,200	10,634,475	16,886,835
Continent	7,069,912	2,786,059	11,383,884
So. and Cen. Am....	190,425	20,100	319,173
West Indies	210,132	291,575	376,772
Br. No. Am. Col....	—	4,000	7,400
Other countries	—	174,039	—
Totals	10,403,400	11,672,866	19,858,442

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom....	6,142,110	6,954,244	11,714,903
Continent	7,069,912	2,786,058	11,383,884
So. and Cen. Am....	642,500	459,982	1,440,400
West Indies	604,632	1,060,570	1,289,545
Br. No. Am. Col....	6,675	33,350	9,175
Other countries	600	33,293	119,500
Totals	14,466,439	11,327,697	25,957,407

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,815	4,457,875	5,989,650
Boston	300	2,755,725	2,199,730
Philadelphia	—	—	210,335
Baltimore	—	39,748	3,554,832
Mobile	6	46,500	87,100
New Orleans	323	12,500	488,100
Montreal	50	2,089,925	796,400
Galveston	—	61,902	860,312
Portland, Me.	—	939,225	279,950
Totals	3,494	10,403,400	14,466,439

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Nov. 16, 1907.	From Nov. 1, 1906, to Nov. 17, 1906.	Increase.
Pork, pounds	1,413,690	1,278,000	135,690
Meats, pounds	19,858,442	18,560,873	1,297,569
Lard, pounds	25,957,407	19,382,245	6,575,162

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg, Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	15c
Canned meats	10/	15/	15c
Oil Cake	10c	11c	10c
Bacon	10/	15/	15c
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	15c
Cheese	20/	25/	48c
Butter	25/	30/	48c
Tallow	10/	15/	15c
Pork per barrel.....	1/6	2/3	15c

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, November 16, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Hams.	Tallow.	Beef. Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard. Tcs. & Pkgs.
Celtic, Liverpool	2581	—	186	60	—	1122	4700
Lucania, Liverpool	519	—	65	—	—	865	1455
Armenian, Liverpool	1321	875	97	—	103	277	150
*Minnetonka, London	211	—	275	72	—	65	3798
Cestrian, London	477	—	45	—	20	235	4360
Teutonic, Southampton	378	—	—	—	—	—	500
*Philadelphia, Southampton	902	—	—	—	—	25	250
Jersey City, Bristol	20	—	—	—	—	—	4617
*Columbia, Glasgow	1218	—	256	153	8	315	170
Agnar, Dunkirk	—	—	—	—	—	150	1500
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	—	—	90	—	18	1387	3786
Amerika, Hamburg	—	—	—	—	—	1000	4250
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7513	—	70	—	25	770	5350
Samland, Antwerp	7206	—	440	99	97	390	262
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	6798	—	138	697	60	200	1150
Trave, Bremen	—	—	50	—	200	—	100
Wittekind, Bremen	—	—	—	—	5	—	1350
St. Laurent, Havre	25	—	—	—	50	520	950
La Gascogne, Havre	25	—	—	—	—	100	400
La Touraine, Havre	135	—	—	—	—	175	600
Gallia, Marseilles	108	550	—	—	—	110	—
America, Marseilles	75	—	—	—	—	225	250
Algeria, Mediterranean	75	—	—	—	—	75	—
Napoli, Prince, Mediterranean	30	—	—	—	—	—	20
Pannonia, Mediterranean	—	—	150	—	—	—	100
Total	21517	—	8798	2452	1081	583	7878
Last week	13507	200	9476	1010	971	596	8611
Same time in 1906	35825	3593	7015	4828	1575	1099	871

* Cargo estimated by steamship company.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There was a halt this week to the declining tendency in the English markets. The London auction sale on Wednesday was at unchanged prices, with only 790 casks offered and 565 casks sold.

The general foreign market situation for essentially all of the soap materials awakened to a little more courage; instead of a declining tendency of the markets there is now at least steadiness upon them as to prices, and indications that it would not take more than an ordinary recovery of confidence in this country over financial and commercial affairs for sympathetic effect in Europe.

It is not probable that there will be material export demand for tallow supplies in this country until the markets here are in assured shape for foreign demand.

Foreign demands are needed to give material confidence at once for steadier situations than have been had for a couple of weeks or more. Absence of foreign demand, as still noted, leaves our markets depending upon the restricted wants of home consumers, as influenced by the money position.

It must be said that just now the tallow markets in this country are in as poor shape as they were last week; indeed that it is increasingly difficult to sell even at the low prices of the previous week.

It looks as if the tallow markets in this country would first have effects to steadier positions from a return to confidence in money affairs and that foreign demands for supplies would follow the tone developed in this country rather than that the foreign markets would inaugurate healthier conditions.

It is a fact that just now there are not decided prices for tallow and that buyers get an advantage showing great irregularity in prices, as sellers are urgent in getting cash money return.

Indeed many grades of tallow are wholly nominal in value and it is impossible to quote them accurately.

The best that can be done in a market position such as that prevailing is to give the trade some sort of an idea as to values.

It is a hard development for holding interests, such as had been had latterly through upset money affairs, particularly with the feeling that there was no occasion for it except from loss of confidence.

The tallow supplies had been sold up close to productions until the money panic set in. Under ordinary money situations the probabilities would have been of well sustained market prices.

It is sickening to see the slaughter, at present, of commercial products. Radically lower prices prevail for all fats.

It may be said that a sufficient number of sales of country made tallow have been made

as showing the decline in prices in the recent depression of about one cent per pound; and grease is also about one cent lower.

The supplies of the tallow would not be considered large under ordinary trade wants, despite the careful buying for the last two or three weeks.

But there is more than enough of the tallow for sale, under the present slack demands. With continued conservative buying it would not take much time for additional burdensome accumulations of supplies.

The hope is that money affairs will soon show a decided improvement, whereby the soapmakers could get courage to take hold of the tallow offerings.

The money factor has been disturbing to the manufactured goods market, as it has been to those for raw materials, and it does not follow that the soapmakers would be pushed with the market for large supplies with normal money market conditions.

It is a fair deduction, however, that the soapmakers would be attracted by the comparatively low prices and that they would become free buyers with a return of confidence in general business conditions.

The shipments of tallow from Australia to England are not large; they were in October 2,400 tons, against 2,600 tons in October, 1906, and 3,100 tons in October, 1905.

There is practically no decided price just at present for New York City hoghead tallow. The last sale, previous week, as then noted in our closing report on page 40, was at 5 9-16c., and the contracts may have to go in this week at that. The 5 9-16c. must stand as a nominal quotation until a sale happens.

Later in the week there was improved export demand for prime tallow and special lots of it, and sales were made of 200 hhds. prime New York City, direct, for export, at equal to 5.60c. and 200 hhds. special New York City hhds. at 5½c. and charges, also for export. Besides there were freer buyers of prime tallow in surrounding markets for export, taking 1,000 tcs. in Philadelphia at 6¼c. and 500 tcs. in Boston at 6¼c., and that the exporters bought also 300 tcs. bone tallow in Boston at 5¼c.

It is useless just now to attempt quoting prices for any other class of tallow, except to say that country made tallow has been sold in lots at from 5¼c. to 5½c., as to quality, and that city edible tallow, government inspected, retains the old price, on its scarcity, of 7¼c. (Continued on page 40.)

OLEO STEARINE.—Settled to 8¼c. in New York on a sale of 100,000 lbs. at that. Chicago quotes nominally 8¼c. and 60,000 lbs. sold there at 8¼c.

There is the dull and demoralized situation of the market for this product alike with

others, on the money situation, lower lard market and restricted business in compounds.

The compound makers do not care to buy the stearine beyond actual needs. There is no especial pressure to sell, although to effect sales the advantage is with buyers.

As much stearine is turned out as possible from the less than usual quantity of fat supplies, because of the quick consumption of the oil at full prices.

There has been a large business in oleo stock for export, covering 1,000 tcs. at 11c.

LARD STEARINE.—Refiners are neglecting the market. Supplies are moderate. About 10c. quoted nominal.

OLEO OIL.—The supplies are still insufficient, on account of the good home consumption and the steady foreign markets. Prices favor the sellers. Rotterdam quotes at 63 florins; New York quotes at 11c. for first grade, 10½c. for second grade, and 9½c. for third grade.

GREASE.—It is almost impossible to fix upon a line of quotations, because of a willingness here and there to sell to get money and at radically lower, irregular and depressed prices. There is very little buying interest. The nominal range of prices would be from the basis of some offers to sell: For yellow about 4½@5c.; house, about 5c.; bone, 5@5½c.; brown, 4@4½c.; "A" white, 5½@6c. These prices would show a decline of about 1c. per pound from the trading basis of a couple of weeks since. Some parties hold their supplies for normal conditions.

GREASE STEARINE is upon a nominal basis essentially because of the upset market for grease and the general depressed conditions of business. About 5¾c. quoted for yellow, although offers have been made to sell it lower for cash. White about 6c. Sales of 1,000 tcs., December shipment, for export, at 5½c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Demands are moderate; supplies are not large. About 5¼@6c. per lb. quoted nominally.

LARD OIL.—There is only a moderately active trading from consumers, and at irregular prices. Quoted at about 70@72c. nominal.

CORN OIL.—The late liberal reduction in prices fails to start up demands for large lots. The market is depressed from the generally upset associated fat markets. Quotations are \$4.50@4.65.

COCOANUT OIL.—Cables do not show material change, as there is a scarcity of Copra. But the conditions in this country favor buyers slightly, at the money situation with the natural careful buying. Ceylon is quoted at 7¼@8c. on the spot and 7¼@7½c. for shipments. Cochín at 9@9¼c. for spot, and 8¼@9c. for shipments.

PALM OIL is slightly easier in price, on

Cocoanut Oil

Palm Oil

Palm Kernel Oil

Tallow

Grease

Caustic Soda

Olive Oil

Pure Alkali

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dull demands. Prime red at $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.;
Lagos at 7c.

NEATSFOOT OIL—There is very light
buying and of small lots, with prices some-
what nominal. Quotations: 20 cold test at
90c.; 30 test at 80c.; 40 test at 70c.; prime
at 60c.; dark at 50c.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York
for the week ending Wednesday, November 20,
1907, were as follows:

BEEF—Antwerp, Belgium, 85 tcs.; Bar-
bados, W. I., 367 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 50
bbls.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 100 bbls.;
Cayenne, Fch. Guiana, 435 bbls.; Colon, Pan-
ama, 10 bbls., 100,069 lbs.; Freemantle, Aus-
tralia, 50 tcs.; Georgetown, Brit. Guiana, 71
pkgs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 51 bbls.; Hull, Eng-
land, 10 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 21 bbls.; Liv-
erpool, England, 132 bbls., 150 tcs., 1,696,114
lbs.; Marseilles, France, 30 bbls.; Nassau,
Bahama, 47 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 35
bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 392 bbls.; Southamp-
ton, England, 2,849 tcs.; Trinidad, Island of,
133 bbls., 342 tcs.

OLEO OIL—Bremen, Germany, 675 tcs.;
Genoa, Italy, 150 tcs.; Liverpool, England,
15 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE—Barbados, W. I.,
22,550 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,600 lbs.;
Georgetown, Brit. Guiana, 5,600 lbs.; Ha-
vana, Cuba, 7,760 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,200
lbs.; Port Louis, Mauritius, 2,200 lbs.; St.
Thomas, W. I., 1,987 lbs.

TALLOW—Acajutla, Salvador, 1,218 lbs.;
Fiume, Austria, 38,847 lbs.; Leghorn, Italy,
54,461 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 298,539 lbs.;
Marseilles, France, 262,790 lbs.; Montevideo,
Uruguay, 22,227 lbs.; Odessa, Russia, 78,283
lbs.

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' BULLETIN.

The sixth bulletin issued by the Bureau of
Publicity of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crush-
ers' Association is out, and is fully up to the
standard set by its predecessors. Its chief
feature is Chairman Taylor's reply to the at-
tack of the California olive growers on cot-
tonseed oil and meal, which has already ap-
peared in the columns of The National Pro-
visioner. The bulletin is bright and full of
interest and its contents should be widely
copied by the daily and periodical press.

WATCH FOR EQUIPMENT BARGAINS.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and
other machinery and equipment at second-
hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted
and For Sale" department on page 48.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.

REFINERS OF COTTON OIL

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ALABAMA COTTON MEAL LAW.

Reference was made last week in the
columns of The National Provisioner to a
bill introduced at the special session of the
Alabama legislature regulating the sale of
cottonseed meal. The text of the bill is
given here for the information of the trade.
It reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legisla-
ture of Alabama, That any person, firm or
corporation offering for sale any cottonseed
meal in this State shall be required to have
tags attached to each bag with a guaranteed
analysis of such meal printed thereon, and,
in case of sale in bulk to have such analysis
set forth in the contract of sale stating the
per cent. of ammonia, phosphoric acid and
potash contained therein; provided that no
cottonseed meal containing less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per
cent. of ammonia shall be sold as fertilizers
in this State.

Section 2. That all cottonseed meal con-
taining 8 per cent. of ammonia offered for
sale as fertilizers in sacks, bags or other
packages or parcels, shall have plainly
stamped or printed in large capital letters
upon the sacks, bags or other packages or
parcels containing the same or on tags at-
tached thereto, the words "High Grade"; and
all cottonseed meal containing less than 8
per cent. and not less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. am-
monia shall have plainly stamped or printed
in large capital letters upon the sacks, bags
or other packages or parcels containing the
same or on tags attached thereto, the words
"Standard"; and all cottonseed meal offered
for sale in sacks, bags or other packages or
parcels which contain less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
ammonia, shall have plainly stamped or
printed in large capital letters upon the
sacks, bags or other packages or parcels con-
taining the same or on tags attached there-
to, the words, "Low Grade."

Sec. 3. That all cottonseed meal sold in
Alabama shall be sampled and analyzed in
the manner as commercial fertilizers are
sampled and analyzed, and that the certifi-
cate of the State chemist of any analysis which
he may make shall be accepted as prima
facie correct in all the courts of this State in
the trial of any case arising under this act.

Sec. 4. That any person, firm or corpora-
tion offering for sale cottonseed meal in this
State, who fails to have tags attached to
each bag, sack or other package or parcel
containing the same, with a guaranteed
analysis of such meal printed thereon, or in

case of a sale in bulk to have such analysis
set forth in the contract of sale, stating the
per cent. of ammonia, phosphoric acid and
potash contained therein; or any person, firm
or corporation who sells cottonseed meal
which does not contain the ingredients as set
forth in the contract of sale or stamped on
the tags attached to the bags, sacks or other
packages or parcels containing the same; or
any person, firm or corporation who sells as
a fertilizer any cottonseed meal containing
less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of ammonia; or any
person, firm or corporation who sells any
cottonseed meal in bags, sacks or other pack-
ages or parcels containing 8 per cent. of am-
monia as above, without having stamped or
printed in large capital letters on the sacks,
bags or other packages or parcels containing
the same or on tags attached thereto, the
words "High Grade"; or any person, firm or
corporation who sells any cottonseed meal in
bags, sacks or other packages or parcels con-
taining $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of ammonia as above,
without having stamped or printed plainly in
large capital letters on the sacks, bags or
other packages or parcels containing the
same or on tags attached thereto the words
"Standard"; or any person, firm or corpora-
tion who sells any cottonseed meal in bags,
sacks, or other packages or parcels contain-
ing less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of ammonia as
above, without having stamped or plainly
printed in large capital letters on the sacks,
bags or other packages or parcels containing
the same or on tags attached thereto, the
words "Low Grade," is guilty of a misde-
meanor, and shall, upon the first conviction,
be fined not less than \$100 nor more than
\$500 and upon any subsequent conviction, not
less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000.

Sec. 5. That all cottonseed meal contain-
ing $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of ammonia, which is sold
for fertilizing purposes, must be registered
as other brands of fertilizers under the fer-
tilizer law.

Sec. 6. This act shall go into effect im-
mediately upon its passage and approval by
the Governor.

Sec. 7. That all laws and parts of laws in
conflict with any of the provisions of this act
be, and the same are hereby repealed.

This bill passed the Alabama Senate on
Monday and will undoubtedly pass the lower
house in a few days.

Want a good position? Watch page 48 for
the chances offered there.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Reactions to Higher Prices—Inside Figures Made Early in the Week—Covering of "Short" Sales Influenced in Part by Crop Estimates—Steady Export Demands—Conservative Buying by Home Consumers—Irrregular Pure Lard Market Against Compound Makers' Demands—Still Considerable Urging of Crude Oil by the Mills, But Higher Prices Asked With Seaboard Markets—Absence of General Competition for Supplies of Crude Oil.

The 30c. refined oil market in New York and 20c. for crude oil at the mills, for some days expected, was touched in the trading of Monday of this week.

The conservative interests on the "short" side of the market had not looked for lower prices than those made on Monday.

When the low point for trading was reached it was natural to look for reactions to better prices. The advanced trading basis came before the close of the business on Monday, and was enhanced in the subsequent day's trading, as well as in that of Wednesday, more particularly for the late deliveries.

The expected demand from "shorts" to cover contracts when the expected low prices were touched gave the turn to better prices. And the New Orleans cotton crop estimate of 11,395,000 bales enhanced the firmer tendency. The Neill Bros. estimate is of about 11,600,000 bales. Several trade estimates have been recently put out of 12,000,000 bales maximum, all of which have more or less effect, however under the actual yield they may prove to be.

There are some factors that ordinarily tend to a fair degree of confidence at least of prices not lower than the inside basis that was made in the week's trading, while there are other factors which make it diffi-

cult to sustain the full recovery that has been made for the week, or that may be made on the present bulge of strength.

Indeed there are some expectations of another period of weakness to follow the urgency in covering "short" sales.

Not everyone is agreed in the opinion of a cotton crop as short as the Neill and some other estimates make it.

Besides it is realized that there is plenty of crude oil down south for the present at least, and that some conditions, as they are noted, are against a satisfactory marketing of it.

Moreover that the advanced prices that are now being asked for the crude oil, as following the recent advanced prices for the refined in New York, practically makes the crude oil unsalable, as bidding is not advanced from the recent low basis.

The theory would be that the mills will add further to their accumulations, in the inability to sell freely at the higher prices asked, and that unless money conditions ease up in a very marked way and trade conditions markedly revive, that the accumulations making of the crude oil may ultimately prove a bearish factor.

The various influences working upon the seaboard and mill markets are reviewed as closely as possible as in antagonistic positions.

The unfavorable points would seem to be that there is absence of the usual competition for supplies of crude oil at the mills; that is, the western refiners are not competing, even at the points nearest them, for supplies, and that the other refiners find that they can supply their restricted needs from mills surrounding them without going into other territory for competition.

As the refiners' wants have been by no

means urgent while the accumulations of the crude oil had been considerable, the advantage had been distinctly with buyers.

The fact that the crude oil mills have advanced their prices from 20c. to about 22c. since the recovery of the refined oil market at the seaboard, does not mean much at present because of the disposition for conservative buying.

The money pressure has been, of course, only slightly modified in its tenseness for the week; there has been nothing in it for stout holding out against moods of buyers.

On the whole, however, it would seem as if even with the conservative temper that has been observed in buying, that there has been enough of the crude oil absorbed to make the mills at least a little more independent than before concerning the prices of it.

Indeed, the mills are beginning to get more confidence as to the prices of their products, as partly through the reaction in the prices of refined at the seaboard, as well as from the fact of somewhat better situated statistical positions through the late takings of supplies of the crude oil.

The west and south are, as well, gradually getting out of the pinch from the money situation and it may be that they will soon assert themselves in respect to values of their holdings, although not much of an advance in the prices can be looked for.

It is observed, as well, that the foreign markets are getting in rather better shape, as less agitated by the financial situations, for some of the commercial products.

But there would not appear to be much trade hope of markedly stimulated market position for the next few weeks, however improved the sentiment seems to be for some readjustment from the late depression.

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Cotton
Oil Co.



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Atlanta, 1895. Paris, 1900.
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The fact that our business has grown to be one of the largest cottonseed oil businesses in existence ought to mean something.

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If you are one of our customers, you know that it does.

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Don't you owe it to your business to send us a trial order?

Our products, under the following brands, are kept in stock in large quantities, in twenty-one cities all over the globe:

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"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow

"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

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ASK FOR PRICES

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

The export demands for supplies of cottonseed oil are steady and fairly active.

The compound makers buy with a good deal of reserve because of the upset lard market, the consequent moderate buying of the compounds, with the restricted needs of the cotton oil.

The soapmakers are now finding grease prices much more attractive than they have been, as decidedly lower and at about the normal difference with those for cotton oil.

It will be recollected that the prices of grease a fortnight since were so much higher than those for the cotton oil that there was then considerable buying ahead of the oil by the soapmakers.

But the late pressure for money has brought about a decline of nearly one cent per pound in the prices for grease.

Most marked factors against the cotton oil market, and by which some of the traders look for a lower tendency again from any improvement in the prices that has been made this week, are in the variable, unsatisfactory outlook of the lard market and the now easy cost of some of the competing products of the cotton oil, as in conjunction with their opinion that it will be a long time before the money position can be readjusted satisfactorily.

A good, healthy rate of consumption, as it appears to some of the traders, cannot be looked for until the turn of the year; therefore that, meanwhile, efforts are likely steadily to be made to get rid of productions at prices favorable to buyers for cash returns.

These are the sort of commercial positions everywhere, through immediate and apprehensive effects, however slightly improved the positions are from the worst period of depression, that it is not possible to arrange trade ideas definitely for the future.

The best that can be done, as most traders think, is to take advantage of any, perhaps temporary, hopeful market sign and meet immediate needs, without contracting ahead for any marked surplus supply.

It has been our opinion for some time that the lard market was likely to be a depressed one, as formed from the liberal extent of hog supplies in farmers' hands. It was improbable, as it seemed to us, that with larger supplies of hogs in this country and Europe than were held last year, that the hog products prices could be in other position than in favoring buyers, notwithstanding some trade talk that had been indulged in of moderate stocks of the products as likely to lead to well supported prices for them.

It seemed probable to us, as well, that the farmers could not escape effects of the money depression; therefore that it was probable that the hog supplies would be ultimately marketed at materially lower prices.

The hog prices have come down considerably. The farmers have this week, as well, been releasing quite freely their holdings of general supplies.

There is no reason for expectations of permanently improved hog products prices until the hog supplies are gathered in liberally for packing, and the money position upon a normal basis.

The position of the lard market is an emphatic one against the cottonseed oil situation, since it narrows buying of the compound makers.

The cottonseed oil prices in this country would be considered upon a very reasonable basis under ordinary other market situations.

But with the outlook from apprehensions of general prices, the foreign markets are exercising some cautiousness in buying, although their business is, on the whole, the most important prevailing.

It has been some little help to the market that there is steady buying on foreign account, and that this buying united to the deliveries on contracts with the foreign markets, makes necessary some buying at the mills by the refiners of crude oil and prevents the refined oil from accumulating at the seaboard in large degree.

The positions of the foreign markets for some of the materials allied, or in competition, with cottonseed oil, are steadier for the week.

The London auction sale of tallow showed unchanged prices from a before noted declining tendency. There were only 790 casks of the tallow offered at the sale and 565 casks of it sold.

The comparatively cheap cost of cottonseed oil has enabled the compound makers to reduce the prices of compounds to 7½c. per lb., especially with oleo stearine down to 8½c.

But the compound makers are compelled to buy the cottonseed oil only as against a very moderate trading in the compounds. None of the distributors care to negotiate freely ahead for supplies of the compounds, despite the reduced prices for them, pending a straightening out of general market situations.

The mills on the pressure to sell and the indicated indifference of refiners in buying, sold early in the week the crude oil in tanks down from 21½c. to 20c. for prompt and other near deliveries, and as low as 20c. was accepted in Texas, as well as in a few sections of the southeast; the Valley sold at 21c. with to 22c. asked for November and December, together and bidding scarce over 20c.; there were 160 tanks crude sold at the prices, as covering the trading at all points. But later in the week an advance, as noted, of 2c. per gallon was asked on those prices.

The seed supplies are not being bought freely, notwithstanding their low prices, on account of the scarcity of cash and from the difficulty in selling not only the crude cottonseed oil but cottonseed meal.

The low prices would be accepted for the seed supplies probably only on a cash basis and in certain localities. The marketing of the seed supplies has fallen off considerably.

There is a possibility, of course, of the slow buying of seed continuing, and therefore of the oil productions not being as large as had been expected they would be.

A good deal depends upon recovered money conditions and an improved cottonseed oil market for all that would be possible in the way of extent of cottonseed oil productions for the season.

Many holders of seed keep supplies away from the market.

It would seem that if it is shown present unsatisfactory cotton oil market situations are to run along for a protracted period, that the supply and demand basis of cottonseed oil would favor in a decided way the selling interests before the close of the season.

The option trading in New York in the re-

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finest oil for the week has been largely to cover "short" sales.

There is some little bidding by the foreign markets for the refined oil for deliveries from November on up to July, but some little portion of it is under the market. However, on the whole, a fairly full business has been done with the foreign markets.

The foreign markets will, however, get considerable oil from this along upon contract deliveries; it is beginning to arrive out, and it may cause quieter demands here for awhile or until they feel the markets here are upon a permanently solid basis.

On Saturday (16th) there was a break in prices of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ c., through continued pressure, both at the seaboard and mills. There was a good deal on offer in the way of "short" selling. Besides there was some little disposition to cover "short" sales.

The sales of prime yellow were 100 bbls. November, $32\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 800 do., 32c.; 200 do., $31\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 bbls. December, $32\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 do., $32\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 200 do., $31\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 400 do., $31\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 500 bbls. January, $32\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 do., $32\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 800 do., 32c.; 100 do., $32\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. March, $34\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 bbls. May, 35c.; 100 do., $34\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 do., $34\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 bbls. July, 36c.; 2,800 do., $35\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 do., 36c.

Closing prices: For prime yellow, November, $31\frac{1}{2}$ to 32c.; December, $31\frac{1}{2}$ to 32c.; January, 32 to $32\frac{1}{4}$ c.; March, 33 to $33\frac{1}{4}$ c.; May, $34\frac{1}{2}$ to $34\frac{3}{4}$ c.; July, 36 to $36\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Off yellow, November, 30 to 32c.

Good off yellow, November, 31 to $31\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Sales the day before had been 500 bbls. prime yellow, November, $33\frac{1}{2}$ c., 33c. and $32\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 500 bbls. December, 34c., $33\frac{1}{4}$ c. and $33\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 bbls. January, $34\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 400 bbls. March, $35\frac{1}{4}$ to $35\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 1,100 bbls. May, $36\frac{1}{2}$ c., $35\frac{1}{2}$ c. and $35\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 800 bbls. July, 36c., $36\frac{1}{2}$ c. and $36\frac{3}{4}$ c.

On Monday there was a good deal of selling at steadily declining prices until the break was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ c., but from which there was a recovery of $1\frac{1}{4}$ c., and the market closed firm under liberal covering of "short" sales.

Sales of 900 bbls. prime yellow, November, 30c.; 200 do., 31c.; 100 do., $30\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. December, 31c.; 100 do., $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 800 do., $30\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 500 do., 30c.; 1,000 bbls. January, 31c.; 1,800 do., $31\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 do., $31\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 500 do., $31\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 do., $31\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 do., $32\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. March, 33c.; 200 do., $33\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. May, 34c.; 100 do., $34\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 bbls. July, $35\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 do., 35c.; 100 do., $35\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Closing prices: For prime yellow, November, $30\frac{3}{4}$ to 31c.; December, $31\frac{1}{4}$ to $31\frac{1}{2}$ c.; January, 32 to $32\frac{1}{2}$ c.; March, 34 to $34\frac{1}{2}$ c.; May, $34\frac{1}{4}$ to $35\frac{1}{4}$ c.; July, 36 to $36\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Off yellow, November, 30 to 31c.

Good off yellow, November, $30\frac{1}{4}$ to 31c.

On Tuesday there was an advance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ c., with considerable demand in the way of covering, with the close at the top prices of the day.

Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, December, at $31\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 do., $32\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 400 bbls. January, $33\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 do., $33\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 1,000 bbls. May,

$35\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 200 do., $35\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 400 do., 36c.; 500 bbls. July, $36\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 do., 37c.; 300 bbls. March, $34\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 do., 35c.

Closing prices: For prime yellow, November, at $32\frac{1}{2}$ to 33c.; December at 33 to $33\frac{1}{4}$ c.; January at $34\frac{1}{4}$ to $34\frac{1}{2}$ c.; March, 35 to $35\frac{1}{2}$ c.; May, 36 to $36\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July, 37 to $37\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Off yellow, November, 31 to 33c.

Good off yellow, November, at $31\frac{1}{4}$ to 33c.

On Wednesday the early market was stronger and higher for late deliveries. Sales then were 400 bbls. prime yellow, January, at 34c.; 500 do., $34\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 200 bbls. March at $35\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 500 bbls. May at $36\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 500 do., $36\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 do., $36\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 200 bbls. July, $37\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 900 do., 38c. Later in the day there was a quieter feeling but the prices were barely changed. Sales of 500 bbls. prime yellow, November, at $32\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. May at $36\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. May at $36\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. December at $33\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Closing prices: For prime yellow, November, at $32\frac{1}{4}$ to $33\frac{1}{4}$ c.; December at 33 to $33\frac{1}{2}$ c.; January at $33\frac{3}{4}$ to $34\frac{1}{4}$ c.; March at 35 to $35\frac{1}{2}$ c.; May at $36\frac{1}{4}$ to 37c.; July at $37\frac{1}{4}$ to 38c.

Off yellow, November, at 31 to $32\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Good off yellow, November, at $31\frac{1}{2}$ to $32\frac{1}{4}$ c.

On Thursday the market was rather quiet but the tone, especially towards the close of the day, was stronger, with steady export demands. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, December, at 33c.; 100 bbls. do. January, 34c.; 300 bbls. March, 35c.; 100 bbls. May, $36\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 500 bbls. July, $37\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 200 do., $37\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Closing prices: For prime yellow, November, $32\frac{1}{2}$ to $33\frac{1}{4}$ c.; December, $33\frac{1}{2}$ to 34c.; January, 34 to $34\frac{1}{4}$ c.; March, $35\frac{1}{2}$ to $35\frac{3}{4}$ c.; May, $36\frac{1}{2}$ to 37c.; July, $37\frac{1}{2}$ to 38c.

Off yellow, November, $30\frac{1}{2}$ to 33c.

Good off yellow, November, $31\frac{1}{4}$ to 33c.

(Continued on page 40.)

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Nov. 22.—Cottonseed oil market is weak. Spot butter oil, 33 florins; prime summer yellow, 31 florins; off oil, 29 florins. Quote December to May butter oil, 30 florins; white oil, 30 florins; prime summer yellow, 27 florins; off oil, 26 florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Nov. 15.—Cottonseed oil market is weak at 55 francs for off oil.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Nov. 15.—Buyers are filled up. Quote butter oil and white oil, 49 to 50 marks; prime summer yellow, 47 marks; off oil, 45 to 46 marks, for November to March shipments.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Nov. 15.—Cottonseed oil market is steady with fair demand. Sales of prime summer yellow at 57 francs; winter oil at 66 francs, for November to April shipments.

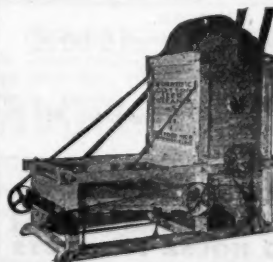
Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Nov. 15.—Cottonseed oil market is firm, notwithstanding tremendous offers from America. Heavy sales of oil at $22\frac{1}{2}$ s.; prime summer yellow, $23\frac{1}{4}$ s.; white and butter oil at $25\frac{1}{4}$ s., December to February shipments.

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Fuller's Earth and Fer-
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W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
Merchandise Brokers
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Shakers.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending November 20, 1907, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-'07, were as follows:

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1907.	Same Period 1906.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	—	5
Acajutla, Salvador	—	—	4
Alexandria, Egypt	—	—	105
Algiers, Algeria	—	50	300
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	55	—
Antigua, West Indies	—	—	84
Antwerp, Belgium	5	115	605
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	7	20
Bahia, Brazil	—	45	—
Barbados, W. I.	65	155	280
Beirut, Syria	—	25	—
Bergen, Norway	—	—	75
Bissao, Portuguese Guinea	—	5	7
Bombay, India	—	—	142
Bone, Algeria	—	—	75
Bordeaux, France	—	—	100
Bremen, Germany	—	—	100
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	—	24
Bristol, England	—	—	25
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	114	546	350
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	79	102
Cardenas, Cuba	—	11	—
Cayenne, French Guinea	13	40	95
Christiania, Norway	—	325	475
Christiansand, Norway	—	—	25
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	39	9
Colon, Panama	10	115	274
Conakry, Africa	—	—	10
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	51	50
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	34	29
Cork, Ireland	—	—	30
Cristobal, Panama	—	92	—
Dantzig, Germany	—	—	259
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	9	19
Demerara, British Guiana	—	303	308
Drontheim, Norway	—	50	50
Dublin, Ireland	—	150	—
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	—	37
Dunkirk, France	—	100	—
Freemantle, Australia	23	23	—
Fort de France, West Indies	—	321	283
Galatz, Roumania	—	100	800
Genoa, Italy	—	1,409	1,423
Georgetown, British Guiana	5	232	9
Gibraltar, Spain	—	25	55
Glasgow, Scotland	—	225	398
Gonaves, Haiti	—	—	7
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	—	200
Grenada, Spain	—	—	37
Guadeloupe, West Indies	89	368	309
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	20	—
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	—	14
Hamburg, Germany	—	900	500
Havana, Cuba	—	194	269
Havre, France	1,435	2,285	2,138
Inagua, West Indies	—	18	—
Jamaica, West Indies	—	10	—
Kington, West Indies	16	678	727
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	100	100
Kustendji, Roumania	—	—	130
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	87	49
Leghorn, Italy	—	151	—
Liverpool, England	100	350	951
London, England	—	1,200	571
Macoris, San Domingo	—	—	99
Malmo, Sweden	—	260	—
Malta, Island of	50	150	251
Manchester, England	—	—	100
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	11	—
Marseilles, France	2,342	7,909	8,029
Martinique, West Indies	—	386	402
Massawa, Arabia	—	—	19
Mantanzas, West Indies	—	—	16
Melbourne, Australia	12	162	28
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	—	13
Montevideo, Uruguay	124	463	572
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	10	14
Oran, Algeria	50	80	—
Panama, Panama	—	—	34
Para, Brazil	—	6	10
Pointe a Pitre, West Indies	—	—	40
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	8	12
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	4	5
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	50	65
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	—	59
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	—	4
Progreso, Mexico	—	47	5
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	158	120
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	87	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	10	482	1,045
Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	—	119
Rotterdam, Holland	5,331	7,044	6,150
St. Johns, N. P.	—	49	—
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	74	52
St. Thomas, West Indies	4	4	—
Samana, San Domingo	—	10	—
Sanches, San Domingo	—	—	213
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	920	203
San Jose, Costa Rica	3	3	—
Santiago, Cuba	—	43	132
Shanghai, China	—	—	14
Southampton, England	—	350	75
Stavanger, Norway	—	—	135
Stettin, Germany	—	100	2,220
Stockholm, Sweden	—	75	10
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	2
Trieste, Austria	—	59	24
Trinidad, Island of	7	73	47
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	150
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	24	25
Valparaiso, Chili	—	596	1,301
Venice, Italy	—	—	1,274
Vera Cruz, Mexico	5	49	28
Wellington, New Zealand	13	30	15
Yokohama, Japan	—	20	88
Totals	9,826	31,084	37,773

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	150	1,300
Belfast, Ireland	—	50	100
Bordeaux, France	—	—	150
Bremen, Germany	15	15	415
Christiania, Norway	—	—	600
Colon, Panama	—	—	10
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	475
Dunkirk, France	—	—	150
Genoa, Italy	—	50	150
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	825
Hamburg, Germany	500	2,015	3,195
Havana, Cuba	25	683	1,016
Havre, France	—	100	2,285
Hull, England	—	—	85
Liverpool, England	—	2,395	1,535
London, England	2,960	4,060	1,975
Manchester, England	526	526	325
Marseilles, France	—	100	7,400
Rotterdam, Holland	—	2,100	9,950
Tampico, Mexico	—	408	—
Trieste, Austria	—	—	50
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	345	—
Totals	4,026	12,902	31,991

From Baltimore.

Bremerhaven, Germany	—	100	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	100
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	350
Havre, France	—	125	—
Liverpool, England	—	—	400
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	200
Totals	—	225	1,050

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	—	300
Liverpool, England	—	—	2,790
Rotterdam, Holland	—	137	200
Totals	—	137	2,790

From All Other Ports.

Canada	—	76	3,757
Recapitulation	—	—	—
From New York	9,826	31,084	37,773
From New Orleans	4,026	12,902	31,991
From Baltimore	—	225	1,050
From Newport News	—	137	2,790
From All Other Ports	—	76	3,757
Totals	13,852	44,514	77,361

SOUTHERN MARKETS

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Nov. 21.—Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi prime crude oil has sold as low as 22c.; Alabama, 21c. Stocks are fairly large. Cake is lower; \$24.50, long ton, ship's side. Meal, \$25.50, long ton, ship's side. Hulls are higher, \$6 loose, \$9 sacked, New Orleans. It is feared that oil, cake and meal prices are not yet at the bottom.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 21.—Prompt delivery crude oil, 21c.; December, 21½@22c.; January, 22@23c. Meal is dull and irregular. Hulls, \$6.50 at Atlanta, loose.

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 21.—Crude oil is steady; November, 22c.; December, 23c.; January, 24c. Meal, no demand; \$23 f. o. b. mills. Hulls are dull at \$5.50, f. o. b. mills.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 21.—Cotton oil market quiet, with forced sales early in the week at 20½c. for prompt and 21c. for first half of December. There is now less pressure to sell and the mills are anticipating some recovery.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 21.—Cottonseed oil market quiet; mills generally well sold up, with very little trading at present prices. Prime crude oil, 23c. Choice meal, \$22.50@23. Hulls, \$5.25, loose.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Nov. 21, 1907.—The past week has been one of intense excitement. A great deal of oil was bought a couple of months ago by speculators for all deliveries, from December up to May. On the decline this oil had to be margined down, and with the present scarcity of cash some of the holders found it necessary to liquidate their purchases. This liquidation was so violent for a couple of days that oil declined even to 30c. We estimate that fifteen to twenty thousand barrels was thrown on the market and sold at that time at any price obtainable. After this liquidation the market reacted just as quickly as it had declined, and it is now selling for the later deliveries at around the same price as last week, but about 1c. per gallon lower for the nearby deliveries.

Of course, as could be expected, the violent reaction towards higher prices for refined caused the crude oil mills to stop offering, except where oil had to be moved immediately. Quite a disposition has been shown on the part of the mills during the last few days to buy May and July options in New York, as against their sales of crude oil. As, therefore, just as much oil is bought by the mills in the shape of refined as is sold in the shape of crude, one offsets the other, and it has a tendency to steady the market to some extent.

A great many weak holders have been shaken out, the market is in a considerably better position and the regular and substantial laws of supply and demand will from now on have to tell what the final outcome will be. We are inclined to look for a steady market for a time, at least as long as the mills hold off offering crude freely. There is a good demand from Europe yet, but the demand in this country is conspicuous by its comparative absence. We estimate that Europe this year will take 400,000 barrels more than last year, but that the consumption in this country will be at least 800,000 barrels less than last year, which means that the total consumption of oil will be at least 400,000 barrels less than last year. As far as the production is concerned, it is yet almost impossible to venture an opinion. We look for a crop of 12,600,000 bales of cotton, which is less than last year. On the other hand, the crude oil this year yields a much larger percentage of refined oil and the seed is so much better in quality that much more of it comparatively can be crushed.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil—November, 32½c. bid, 33¼c. asked; December, 33½c. bid, 34c. asked; January, 34¼c. bid, 34½c. asked; March, 35¼c. bid, 35¾c. asked; May, 36¼c. bid, 36¾c. asked; July, 37¼c. bid, 38c. asked; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 37c.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 40c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 22s. 6d.

EDIBLE COTTON OIL IN ENGLAND.

That England is waking up to the possibilities of cotton oil as an edible oil is shown by the following excerpt from an article on the manufacture of edible oils published in the current number of The Oil and Colour Trades Journal of London:

"It is a question whether sufficient attention is being given in Great Britain to the development of the manufacture of oils for food. Our industrial oil trade is largely supplied by British-made material, but when it comes to the finer classes of oils we depend very largely upon foreign production.

Take the case of cotton oil for example. We are now crushing cottonseed at the rate of about three-quarters of a million tons per annum; but the greater part of the product is a common oil unfit for the higher purposes, and as a consequence the average price obtainable for it is low. Manufacturers of margarine depend largely upon the better qualities of American cotton oil, and it is

(Continued on next page.)

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL

302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—There are no present indications of any improvement in the situation although some of the large Western tanners report that their sales are keeping up better than expected. There has been little trading of consequence reported all of this week in any kind of hides, but the packers claim that there is some inquiry from certain tanners who are in need of hides for immediate use. Tanners who have fair supplies of hides bought are continuing to keep out of the market. There is some gossip in the trade here to the effect that one of the largest outside tanning interests may tan hides on account for one of the big packers. Quotations on all kinds of hides continue entirely nominal and mostly a matter of guess work. Any buyer with cash would have no difficulty in getting any reasonable offers accepted, but packers talk as though low and unreasonable offers would be declined. Native steers are nominally listed at around 13c. for late salting. Packers claim that with one exception they are all sold out of their February and March native steers, and that only two of them have a few May's and June's still for sale. Texas steers are quoted in a purely nominal way at around 12c. for heavy, 10c. for light and 8½c. for extremes. Butt brands are also entirely nominal. There is a rumor that a sale of these has been made at 10½c., but this lacks confirmation. Colorados have been listed nominal at 10c. Branded cows continue especially weak. It is generally believed that the last sale of these was at 8c. Recent rumors of 7½c. sales of branded cows have not been confirmed, and may have been based on 7½c. f. o. b. Kansas City or possibly some late Octobers may have been sold for export at 7½c., or one of the smaller packers may have accepted this figure. Native cows are especially soft owing to increasing supplies and the weakness of the country market. Heavy cows are quoted nominal at 10½c., and lights at 10c., but it might be difficult to find buyers at these prices.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is extremely dull and entirely nominal. Dealers here report practically no orders being received at present. Tanners are putting off any purchases until the last moment as with board of trade markets all easier they think that the tendency is still toward lower prices on all kinds of hides and skins. Some tanners who have run short of hides are considering the question as to whether they will shut down or keep on working in hides if they can raise the money to pay for them. Dealers believe that the market is getting

down to a possible export basis on some grades of hides, but some lots of hides that have been offered to France have not been taken and answering cables have stated that the market is weak and declining there. Prices on all varieties are on an entirely nominal basis and practically unquotable. Buffs are considered quotable somewhere around 8c., but with no sales on which to base a quotation. Heavy cows are in a similar position at around 8@8½c. Extremes are quoted nominal at somewhere around 9@9½c. Some Louisville extremes are offered at 9½c., but are not wanted at this figure. Heavy steers are also purely nominal at around 9½c. for ordinary lots and heavy bulls around 7½@7¾c. selected.

CALFSKINS.—There is practically no demand at present, and reports are current that some holders at outside points are willing to accept low bids in order to realize on stocks on hand. There are no large holdings, but some dealers are getting anxious to sell. Nominal quotations are 14½c. for city and 14c. for country skins, kips 11@11½c., deacons \$1.05 and 85c.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is weak and very dull with little business being done. Packer pelts are still quoted nominal at \$1.15 @ 1.20 for sheep and \$1.05 @ 1.10 for lambs.

HORSEHIDES.—Best bid \$3.25; last sale \$3.50.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—It is learned that the sale of 2,100 Central Americans to Canada at private terms was at 16c. flat as the hides run (in bond), and the price is considered a good one as compared with the River Plate and other markets. There is no demand from domestic tanners.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—There is no demand, no inquiries, no prices and no market.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The situation in hides continues very dull and weak and quotations entirely nominal. Some lots of hides are obtainable at low prices while other dealers prefer to hold until the market gets settled. One little lot of a few hundred Pennsylvania cows has been offered here and a bid of 7c. flat was solicited for this lot. Some bids of 6½c. flat have been solicited for a lot of Southern hides coming from the Carolinas. A lot of Cumberland Valley 30 to 50-lb. hides was recently offered at 9½c. flat, and is reported to have since been sold presumably at a less figure though no price is reported. Some dealers in different sections are now only paying for farmer hides green, 6c. for steers, 5c. for cows and 4c. for bulls. Some lace leather tanneries have shut down and one of these tanners who buys Southern hides says he will start up again when he can buy Southern at 5c. Calfskins are entirely nominal at present with no sales.

Canadian Hide Market.

The market in Canada is on a higher basis than here at present owing to the fact that Canadian dealers discounted the situation pretty well some months ago and cleaned out

about all their hides. A good many Canadian dealers are sold up through November, and few are offered except for December shipment. The price asked is mostly 7½c. flat, but this figure is too high at present for this market. There is some inquiry from Europe.

European Markets.

Calfskins are almost entirely neglected and little business can be done in America at present. The market is easy but still firm as compared with hides. It is reported that a lot of 5,000 American 20-inch and up long shank horse butts has been sold around \$1.42½ on selection with damaged butts out, to go to Europe.

Boston.

The market is very dull and nominal. Leading tanners state that they will not make bids and are not buying. Ohio buffs are quoted nominal at around 8c., and extremes nominal at 9½c. Southerns are entirely nominal at 6@6½c. flat.

EDIBLE COTTON OIL IN ENGLAND.

(Continued from previous page.)

well known that some of the finest cotton salad oils made in America are such that the expert finds a difficulty in distinguishing them from olive oil.

We suggest that research should be undertaken with a view to discovering how such oils might be made in England. Of course this will cost money, but probably an adequate return will result. Crushers have lately enjoyed a favorable time so far as the disposal of their product is concerned; but this good time will not last for ever, and sooner or later we shall come to a period when far too much cotton oil suitable for industrial purposes only will be coming into the market. This is as certain as fate; the date alone is uncertain. At the same time, the arrangements for supplying this market with the raw material in the shape of seed are widening, and our Indian Empire alone is capable of giving us twice as much as we use at present.

It is perfectly clear that a wider market for cotton oil will soon be required, and the question is whether, by timely research, we may prepare ourselves to produce an oil which will be of a quality to command at least the margarine-making market.

TEXAS CRUSHERS' SPECIAL MEETING.

The Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association held a special meeting at Dallas last week at the call of President Edward Woodall, to consider the existing critical situation in the industry. There was a large attendance from various sections of the state. The meeting was informal and there were heart-to-heart talks by a number of the members. The general view taken was optimistic, and a conservative course on the part of the mills was advised pending developments in the general business situation.

Watch page 48 for business openings and chances to make good connections.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with Retsof usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA. or CHICAGO

EMIL KOHN

Buyer of

Calfskins and Hides

Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

The Highest Prices

Warehouse: 99 Cold Street Office: 150 Nassau St., New York

Chicago Section

That pile-driver seems to be getting the best of the hog market.

Scrip forgeries are beginning to become too common for comfort.

The money stringency has in no way arrested the wild career of the foot-baller.

City Chemist Jones says Chicago's water is the purest in the world—which helps some.

And the Pure Food Show opened with a blaze of trumpets and a big attendance Saturday evening.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 16, averaged 7.51 cents per pound.

Clearing house checks are becoming more and more popular, the only trouble being that the supply is far behind the demand, not only here, but in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other States.

The Chicago Junction Railway paid off its employes with clearing house checks of one, two, five and ten dollars value. Local banks, however, instructed tradesmen along the line not to cash over one piece of paper to one person.

The International Live Stock Show opens to-day, Nov. 23. Preparations therefore indicate that this exhibition will excel that of any previous year. Entries are considerably in excess of any previous year, and local interest seems to be greater.

Mr. Heide, manager of the International Live Stock Show, is about as busy as they make them just now, and has proved himself a worthy successor to Colonel Bill Skinner. Maybe there's something in having a German name with an Irish handle to it—eh, Barney?

Galesburg, Ill., banks paid "Q" employes checks last week in cash, thereby gaining the confidence of the people, many of whom it is said have since deposited with the banks a larger percentage of their savings than heretofore. Chicago can learn something all the time.

The Chicago House Wrecking Company is planning another warehouse equally as large as the last erected. The company has leased for a period of 20 years, with a five year purchase option for \$105,000, property on 35th street, 550 feet by 632 feet, for building purposes.

The Corn Products Manufacturing Company will begin work at once on its \$5,000,000 plant near Summit. Nearly all the buildings not exceeding four stories will be of re-enforced concrete. The principal prod-

ucts are to be glucose, solid sugars, mill starch, anhydrous sugar, refined starch, glutenfeed and corn oil.

William Kirkwood, for forty years in the provision trade here, and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died last week in Scotland, where he has lived since his retirement several years ago. Mr. Kirkwood was one of the pioneers in the business and held in great respect by the trade. He was associated, prior to his retirement, with A. S. White, T. E. Wells and the late Alexander Geddes.

W. H. Colvin, president of the Chicago Stock Exchange, in an address to the Fort Dearborn Club said among other things: "No shadow has fallen across the reputation of our President for honesty of motive, but no improvement will be permanent under an administration policy the most charitable excuse for which is ignorance." And the band played "We Don't Know Where We're Goin', But We're On Our Way."

SOME FINANCIAL DEFINITIONS.

The man who can send a payroll the longest way around to the paying teller's window is termed a financier.

Then again a financier is a person who can take 36 per cent. per annum net profit and dig up enough stockholders to divide it by to make it 10.

Then again the proper definition of financier is not universally understood. There are several of him—some to be admired, using that kind of admiration ordinarily indulged in when one reads of a burglar robbing a house good and clean in the dead of the night, without even disturbing the cockroaches.

Another financial prodigy is the suave gentleman (sometimes hiding behind a bunch of spinach and a big corporation or tub, sometimes of the string bean variety and other shapes, but always with his block screwed on right, as far as this world figures, anyhow); he is the suave gentleman who can get all kinds of money at 3 per cent., practically without any security, and loan it out or make it earn, without getting tracksores, say from 7 and com. (or whatever rate of interest is legal) to 90 per cent. call (see definition elsewhere) money.

A great many people do not understand "call" money. Now "call" money means that the borrower has the right to call the loaner

anything he pleases at any time. But that is the only privilege it carries, the remaining prerogatives being reserved by the loaner.

Confidence, properly inspired and applied, is great business. There are several kinds of confidence; the one mostly dealt in and no doubt the most popular, is the kind the jay and the bunk exchange around the neighborhood of the Polk street deepo.

Noah Webster's directory needs rebushing. Ability to-day does not mean how much you can do, how well and how quick. The word "much" should be changed to "many." It does not mean how much you know—"many" again. Then again ability, the kind gets the salary, is gauged by how little you can know—at times.

BRAZILIAN MEAT IMPORTS.

Consul A. R. Morawetz, of Bahia, gives the following statistics of the meat imports for the whole of Brazil, in kilos of 2.2 pounds, during the year 1906, together with place of origin and destination:

Bacon: From United States, 644,714 kilos; other countries, 40,364 kilos. Hams: From Great Britain, 405,245 kilos; other countries, 66,046 kilos. Lard: From United States, 2,532,000 kilos; other countries, 35,000 kilos. Preserved meats and extracts: From United States, 26,717 kilos; Italy, 53,540 kilos; Portugal, 207,701 kilos; other countries, 92,400 kilos.

These products were distributed as follows: Bacon: To Manaus, 119,239 kilos; Para, 301,989 kilos; Pernambuco, 35,925 kilos; Rio de Janeiro, 30,303 kilos; Santos, 192,886 kilos; other ports, 4,736 kilos. Hams: To Para, 36,181 kilos; Rio de Janeiro, 244,863 kilos; Santos, 118,149 kilos; other ports, 72,098 kilos. Lard: To Manaus, 281,000 kilos; Para, 623,000 kilos; Bahia, 141,000 kilos; Rio de Janeiro, 999,000 kilos; Santos, 377,000 kilos; other ports, 146,000 kilos. Preserved meats and extracts: Manaus, 67,931 kilos; Para, 69,220 kilos; Rio de Janeiro, 173,615 kilos; Santos, 45,075 kilos; other ports, 24,517 kilos.

OLEO PRODUCTION AT CHICAGO.

During the month of October the output of oleomargarine in the Chicago district was 5,860,704 lbs. of the uncolored product, paying a quarter of a cent tax, and 441,563 lbs. of colored oleo, paying a tax of 10 cents per pound. In the same month 2,366,960 lbs. of process butter was produced in the same district.

Simplex
Sausage Seasoning

A New Pure Plant Sausage Flavor
ASK FOR INFORMATION TODAY
HARRY HELLER & CO., CHICAGO

Sterne & Son Co.
BROKERS EXCLUSIVELY
Stearine, Tallow, Grease
Cotton-Seed Oil
DALLAS, Tex. CHICAGO, Ill.

EARLY DAYS OF THE MEAT TRADE.

(Continued from page 18.)

countries the same result had already taken place, and it was recognized that they had served their day, and must give place to a newer order of things.

In sweeping away the Fleshers' Guilds, however, a great and permanent injury was done to the trade, as they exercised the only control that has ever existed, at least in the United Kingdom, on those who practice the meat trade. It was no easy matter to become a member of the Fleshers' Guild, as first of all the candidate had to undergo an apprenticeship of from three to five years, and then be a journeyman for another three. Only then could he be admitted as a guild brother and have the right to purchase a Master Butchers' stall.

Such a system may sound crude to our present day ideas, but it at least presented some safeguard to the consumer, inasmuch as the fact of being admitted a member of the Fleshers' Guild meant that the meat trader knew his business. There are no safeguards now, and nothing to prevent anyone, be he so inclined, from starting business as a meat trader in this country whenever and wherever he pleases.

And, here, I would like to emphasize a distinction in the names applied to members of the trade. There is a clear distinction in all the records between the terms "butcher" and "flesher," or "meat trader." The butcher is not necessarily the seller of the meat, but is the slaughterman who is employed to dress the animals for sale. The meat trader or purveyor is the master or employer who distributes the meat to his clients.

It might be well if such distinctions were borne in mind at the present day, as it seems to be a better and more accurate term to use in describing the meat trader as such, rather than "butcher," or "master butcher," which he is not. In Scotland the term "flesher" is frequently used at the present day, just as it was in the Middle Ages.

In so far as the older guilds associated with the meat trade are concerned, there are still records available of the fleshers' incorporations of Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edinburgh. In the latter case the incorporation dates back to before 1488, as in that year regulations were made regarding them, and out of the fourteen crafts or trades enrolled under the craftsman's banner, or familiarly described as "The Blue Blanket," the fleshers were recognized as on an equality with the rest.

In London the butchers were incorporated by James I. in 1606 under the style of "The Master Wardens and Commonalty of the Arts or Mystery of Butchers of the City of London," and they stood twenty-fourth in rank among the liveried companies. The only substantial relic of these former times which is still in evidence in London is the Butchers' Hall in Bartholomew Close, an institution now merged in the Butchers' Charitable Institution, and without any special rights or privileges except the right to help all poor and distressed craftsmen.

WHEN A CREDIT IS A LOAN.

In these days of contraction of credits and general financial stringency the following definition of what a credit is, and the light in which seller and buyer should look at it, will be of special interest, says the Credit Men's Bulletin:

Every merchant who sells on credit is a partner with the buyer to the extent of his sale during the period elapsing until payment is made, and as such has a right to know the financial condition of his debtor. This sense of partnership is rarely recognized by either party to the sale. Every man should regard a time sale as a money loan. He would not care to ask his jobber for the loan of an amount of money equal to the value of the goods he buys on time. But he does the equivalent of that when he asks the jobber to

extend his credit beyond the time for payments set by the terms agreed upon.

If the buyer were to go to his bank and borrow the money necessary to pay for the goods on the same time, he would not only have to pay the legal rate of interest, but a premium besides, and if he did not meet the obligation on its maturity would have to satisfy the bank that the account was good and collectable and, of course, pay the interest for the extended time. Does the salesman realize when he is closing a sale with a customer that he is virtually lending that customer a sum of money equal to the value of the goods for the period that shall elapse before payment is made? And does the buyer realize that in ask-

ing for credit, be it only for ten days, he is asking the seller the favor of a cash loan?

A realization of this actual relationship between buyer and seller would lead to greater self respect and firmness on the part of the seller, and what is more important, fewer losses; while there is many a buyer whose attitude toward the seller would be vastly improved by a recognition of this homely truth, and who would steer his course clear of many a dangerous financial rock thereby.

Watch page 48 for business openings and chances to make good connections.



DOVE BRAND HAMS

YOU get the highest perfection and excellence in Dove Brand meats—the rarest, most delicious flavor, the juiciest, richest, most appetizing savor to be had. It adds nip and relish to any meal, coaxing even the most jaded summer appetite into hearty relish and enthusiasm. Dove Brand excellence results from fifty years of ceaseless and conscientious effort to perfect a cure and flavor which should be without a peer, and we have succeeded.

America's leading chefs use Dove Brand Hams.

JOHN C. ROTH PACKING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.



The Linde Machine for Ice and Refrigeration

Standard of Quality for 25 Years
Best advertised by the number of its pleased users.
5500 Throughout the World.

May be operated from any power. Correspondence Solicited.

The Fred W. Wolf Co.

Rees, Halhorn and Dayton Sts.
Chicago

ATLANTA. FORT WORTH. KANSAS CITY. SEATTLE.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 11.....	34,240	1,304	17,133	31,875
Tuesday, Nov. 12.....	9,984	905	13,677	22,044
Wednesday, Nov. 13.....	20,618	1,219	19,278	21,370
Thursday, Nov. 14.....	7,806	742	15,024	8,818
Friday, Nov. 15.....	1,476	580	13,973	7,960
Saturday, Nov. 16.....	270	16	12,729	899
Total last week.....	74,480	4,760	61,814	62,900
Total last year.....	86,094	6,832	140,263	100,894

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 11.....	7,835	31	5,111	5,469
Tuesday, Nov. 12.....	4,977	41	3,654	10,969
Wednesday, Nov. 13.....	6,653	47	6,267	7,562
Thursday, Nov. 14.....	7,935	119	5,278	8,178
Friday, Nov. 15.....	4,904	41	6,177	3,746
Saturday, Nov. 16.....	564	—	6,158	303
Total last week.....	32,538	270	32,645	36,257
Total last year.....	31,949	796	22,790	34,507

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	2,883,200	393,770	6,142,129	3,753,902
Year ago.....	2,880,726	376,336	6,345,915	4,231,219

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	
Week ending Nov. 16.....	338,000
Week previous.....	371,000
Year ago.....	474,000
Two years ago.....	539,000
Year to Nov. 16.....	20,900,000
Same period 1906.....	20,228,000
Same period 1905.....	20,500,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:	
Week Nov. 16, 1907.....	180,000
Week ago.....	130,800
Year ago.....	227,300
Two years ago.....	207,100
Total this year.....	8,230,000
Total last year.....	7,701,000
Total 1906.....	15,370,000
Total 1905.....	8,504,000
Total 1904.....	8,997,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Nov. 16, 1907.....	10,700
Armour & Co.....	7,500
Swift & Co.....	3,000
Anglo-American.....	4,500
Boyd-Lunham.....	2,700
H. Moore & Co.....	6,000
Hammond & Co.....	3,800
Morris & Co.....	3,400
Roberts & Oake.....	7,100
S. & S.....	5,300
Western Packing Co.....	6,700
Omaha Packing Co.....	60,700
Other packers.....	73,900
Totals.....	113,000
Week ago.....	129,700
Year ago.....	129,700
Two years ago.....	129,700

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Nov. 10, 1907.....	\$5.25	\$5.15	\$4.10	\$6.00
Previous week.....	5.65	5.30	4.20	6.10
Year ago.....	5.55	6.18	5.05	6.90
Two years ago.....	4.85	4.81	5.00	6.90
Three years ago.....	4.90	4.76	4.10	5.80

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$6.00@6.75
Fair to good steers.....	5.00@6.00
Inferior to plain steers.....	4.00@5.00
Range steers.....	3.75@5.40
Texas steers.....	4.25@5.00
Plain to fancy cows.....	5.00@4.50
Plain to fancy yearlings.....	5.00@6.50
Plain to fancy heifers.....	3.75@5.00
Good to choice feeders.....	3.00@4.25
Fair to choice stockers.....	2.25@3.25
Canners.....	1.50@2.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.00@3.00
Common to choice bulls.....	2.25@4.75
Calves, common to fair.....	3.50@5.00
Calves, good to fancy.....	5.00@7.50

HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 280 lbs. and up.....	\$5.00@5.15
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows.....	5.15@5.35
Mixed packers and barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up.....	5.15@5.25
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	5.20@5.40
Choice to light barrows and smooth sows, 150 to 200 lbs.....	5.20@5.45
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs.....	3.50@4.00
Throw-outs of all weights.....	3.00@4.25
Pigs, 60 to 90 lbs.....	4.25@4.75
Pigs, 90 to 135 lbs.....	4.75@5.15

SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers.....	\$4.50@5.15
Fair to good wethers.....	4.00@4.50
Fair to prime ewes.....	4.50@5.00
Fair to prime native lambs.....	6.25@6.60
Fair to good native lambs.....	6.00@6.25
Range lambs.....	5.75@6.50
Range wethers.....	4.25@4.75
Range ewes.....	3.25@4.50
Feeding lambs.....	4.25@5.75
Cull lambs.....	4.25@5.25
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@6.00
Yearlings.....	4.75@5.50
Breeding ewes.....	3.50@7.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$12.87½	\$12.87½	\$12.75	\$12.75
May.....	13.00	13.20	13.00	13.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	\$7.95	\$8.00	\$7.95	\$7.97½
May.....	7.92½	7.97½	7.90	7.92½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	\$6.87½	\$6.92½	\$6.87½	\$6.87½
May.....	7.07½	7.10	7.07½	7.05

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$12.80	\$12.82½	\$12.65	\$12.75
May.....	13.10-20	13.20	12.95	13.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$8.25
January.....	7.95	7.95	7.85	7.85
May.....	7.95	7.97½	7.85	7.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	\$6.90	\$6.92½	\$6.87½	\$6.92½
May.....	7.07½	7.10	7.02½	7.07½

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$12.55	\$12.55	\$12.42½	\$12.42½
May.....	12.82½	12.85	12.72½	12.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	\$7.75	\$7.80	\$7.70	\$7.70
May.....	7.80	7.90	7.67½	7.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	\$6.82½	\$6.82½	\$6.75	\$6.75
May.....	7.00	7.00	6.90	6.90

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$12.30	\$12.67½	\$12.30	\$12.67½
May.....	12.72½	13.00	12.67½	12.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	\$7.62½	\$7.80	\$7.62½	\$7.77½
May.....	7.67½	7.82½	7.67½	7.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	\$6.75	\$6.90	\$6.72½	\$6.82½
May.....	6.85	7.02½	6.85	6.95

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$12.52	\$12.52	\$12.40	\$12.50
May.....	12.80	12.85	12.67	12.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	\$7.72	\$7.72	\$7.65	\$7.67
May.....	7.75	7.75	7.62	7.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	\$6.75	\$6.77	\$6.72	\$6.77
May.....	6.90	6.90	6.85	6.90

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$12.40	\$12.40	\$12.17	\$12.17
May.....	12.75	12.75	12.47	12.47
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	\$7.65	\$7.65	\$7.47	\$7.47
May.....	7.67	7.67	7.52	7.52
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	\$6.72	\$6.72	\$6.52	\$6.52
May.....	6.85	6.85	6.70	6.70

†Bid. †Asked.

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 20.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 8½; 14@16 ave., 8½; 18@20 ave., 8; green picnic, 5@6 ave., 7; 6@8 ave., 6½; 8@10 ave., 6¼; 10@12 ave., 6¼; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., none offered; 12@14 ave., none offered; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 9; 18@20 ave., 9; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 9; 12@14 ave., 8¾; 14@16 ave., 8½; 18@20 ave., 8¼; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 8¼; 14@16 ave., 8; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 8¾; 18@20 ave., 8½; 20@22 ave., 8½; 22@24 ave., 8¼; 24@26 ave., 8; 26@28 ave., 7¾; No. 1 S. P. picnic, 5@6 ave., 7; 6@7 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½; 7@9 ave., 6½; 8@10 ave., 6; 10@12 ave., 6; No. 1 S. P. New York shoulders, 8@10 ave., 7¼; 10@12 ave., 7¼; 12@14 ave., 7¼; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 11½; 8@10 ave., 11; 10@12 ave., 10½.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	16	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	@20
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	16	@25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12½
Beef Stew.....	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	5	@10
Corned Stumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	8	@8
Corned Flanks.....	10	@5
Round Steaks.....	10	@12½
Round Roasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	6	@7
Rolls Roast.....	10	@12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.25
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.50
Hind Quarters.....	.18
Fore Quarters.....	.12½
Legs, fancy.....	.18
Stew.....	.08@10
Shoulders.....	.12
Chops, Ribs and Loin.....	.25
Chops, Frenched.....	.15 each

Mutton.

Legs.....	.14	@
Stew.....	8	@
Shoulders.....	10	@
Hind Quarters.....	12½	@
Fore Quarters.....	10	@
Rib and Loin Chops.....	20	@

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	.14	@
Pork Chops.....	.15	@
Pork Shoulders.....	.11	@
Pork Tenderloins.....	.28	@
Pork Butts.....	.14	@
Spare Ribs.....	.11	@
Rindles.....	8	@
Hocks.....	9	@
Pigs' Heads.....	6	@
Leaf Lard.....	12½	@

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	.14	@
Fore Quarters.....	.10	@
Legs.....	.18	@
Breasts.....	8	@
Shoulders.....	10	@
Cutlets.....	20	@
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	5	@ 6½
Tallow.....	4	@ 5
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½	@ 2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	14½	@ 16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (decons).....	75	@ 85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring.....	8	@ 9
Turkeys.....	14	@ 15
Fowls.....	7	@ 8
Roosters.....	8	@ 6½
Ducks.....	10½	@ 10½
Geese, per dozen.....	\$6.00	@ \$8.50

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	12	@ 14
Chickens.....	9	@ 10
Ducks.....	5	@ 10
Geese.....	8	@ 10
Roosters.....	8	@ 6½

Veal.

Choice.....	9	@ 10
Good.....	7	@ 9
Medium.....	6	@ 8
Coarse, heavy.....	5	@ 6
Coarse, small.....	4	@ 5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@17
Ribs, No. 2.....	@13
Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 7½
Loin, No. 1.....	@15
Loin, No. 2.....	@18
Loin, No. 3.....	@ 9
Rounds, No. 1.....	@ 9
Rounds, No. 2.....	@ 7½
Rounds, No. 3.....	@ 6½
Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 8
Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 6
Chucks, No. 3.....	@ 5
Plates, No. 1.....	@ 5
Plates, No. 2.....	@ 4
Plates, No. 3.....	@ 3½

Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	@20
Creamery Extra.....	@28
Creamery Firsts.....	@27
Creamery Seconds.....	@24
Dairies, Firsts.....	@22½
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	@19
Renovated.....	@22

Eggs.

Extras.....	@26
Prime Firsts.....	@24
Firsts.....	@22
Fresh at market, cases inc.....	@18

James G. Cowrie, Broker

705 TRADERS BUILDING

Opposite Board of Trade

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Provisions and Lard, Green Meats, Tallow, Greases, Oils, Stearines, Bones, Fertilizers, All Packinghouse and Cotton Seed Products

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Carcass Beef.	
Good Native Steers	@ 9 1/2
Western Steers	@ 8 1/2
Native Steers, Medium	@ 8 1/2
Heifers, Good	@ 8 1/2
Western Cows	@ 7
Hind Quarters	@ 7
Fore Quarters	@ 7

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	@ 8 1/2
Cow Chucks	@ 8 1/2
Boneless Chucks	@ 8 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 4 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 5
Cow Rounds	@ 8
Steer Rounds	@ 9 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 13
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 19 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 20
Strip Loins	@ 8
Sirloin Butts	@ 12 1/2
Shoulder Clods	@ 8
Rolls	@ 11
Hump Butts	@ 9
Trimming	@ 4 1/2
Shank	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 11 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	@ 7
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 15 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 17
Loin Ends, steer-native	@ 11 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	@ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 5
Flank Steak	@ 10

Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 6
Hearts	@ 4 1/2
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	@ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 2 1/2
Brains	@ 6
Kidneys, each	@ 6
Brains	@ 6

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	@ 7 1/2
Light Carcass	@ 8
Good Carcass	@ 12
Good Saddle	@ 14
Medium Racks	@ 8
Good Racks	@ 9

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 6
Sweetbreads	@ 10
Plucks	@ 35
Heads, each	@ 20

Lambs.

Medium Caul	@ 10 1/2
Good Caul	@ 11
Round Dressed Lamb	@ 13 1/2
Saddles Caul	@ 12
B. D. Lamb Saddle	@ 14 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 11
B. D. Lamb Racks	@ 10
Lamb Pries, per pair	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 9 1/2
Good Sheep	@ 10 1/2
Medium Saddle	@ 11
Good Saddle	@ 12
Medium Racks	@ 9
Good Racks	@ 9 1/2
Mutton Legs	@ 12
Mutton Stew	@ 7
Mutton Loins	@ 11
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	@ 12 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 10
Tenderloins	@ 23
Spare Ribs	@ 10
Butts	@ 11 1/2
Hocks	@ 7
Trimming	@ 8 1/2
Tails	@ 5
Snouts	@ 4 1/2
Pigs' Feet	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	@ 4 1/2
Blade Bones	@ 8
Cheek Meat	@ 6
Hog Plucks	@ 7
Neck Bones	@ 3
Skinned Shoulders	@ 10
Pork Hearts	@ 3 1/2
Pork Kidneys	@ 4
Pork Tongues	@ 7
Slip Bones	@ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	@ 4
Brains	@ 6
Backfat	@ 8
Hams	@ 12
Calas	@ 8 1/2
Belles	@ 12 1/2
Shoulders	@ 10

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 8
Bologna, larger, long, round and cloth	@ 7 1/2
Choice Bologna	@ 8 1/2

Viennas	@ 9 1/2
Frankfurters	@ 9 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 8
Tongue	@ 9 1/2
White Tongue	@ 9 1/2
Mixed Sausage	@ 10 1/2
Prepared Sausage	@ 11 1/2
New England Sausage	@ 11 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 11 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	@ 11 1/2
Berliner Sausage	@ 10 1/2
Boneless Sausage	@ 16
Oxford Sausage	@ 16
Polish Sausage	@ 9
Garlic	@ 9
Smoked Sausage	@ 9 1/2
Farm Sausage	@ 15
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 10
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 10 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 10
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 8
Hams, Bologna	@ 9 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	@ 17
German Salsami, Medium Dry	@ 17
Holsteiner	@ 13
Mettwurst	@ 14
Farmer	@ 21
Italian Salsami, New	@ 21
Monarque Cervelat	@ 1

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$4.50
Smoked Pork, 2-20	4.00
Bologna, 1-50	4.00
Bologna, 2-20	3.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$5.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	34.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.37 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. bbls.	@ 12.00
Plate Beef	@ 11.50
Extra Mess Beef	@ 9.50
Prime Mess Beef	@ 10.00
Beef Hams	@ 12.00
Bump Butts	@ 12.00
Mess Pork	@ 15.25
Clear-Fat Backs	@ 16.75
Family Back Pork	@ 13.50
Bean Pork	@ 13.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 11 1/2
Pure lard	@ 10 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.	@ 8 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels	@ 50
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	@ 12 @ 17
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 11 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 10
Rib Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 9 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 7 1/2
Short Clears	@ 7
Butts	@ 6 1/2

Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1/2 c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 13 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 12 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 13 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@ 8 1/2
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@ 8 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@ 20 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 20 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 17 1/2
English Bacon, wide, 12@14 avg.	@ 1
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@ 1
Dried Beef Sets	@ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@ 17 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 17 1/2
Dried Beef Outides	@ 17 1/2
Regular Balled Hams	@ 18 1/2
Smoked Hams	@ 18 1/2
Balled Calas	@ 15
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 20
Cooked Balled Shoulders	@ 14 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 13
Middles, per set	@ 30
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5
Hog casings, as packed	@ 22
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 45
Hog middles, per set	@ 9
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 85
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 70
Beef weasands	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 1
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.50 @ 2.90
Hoof meal, per unit	\$2.45 @ 2.45
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	\$2.44 @ 2.44
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	\$2.50 @ 2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.45 @ 2.47 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.42 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage 9 and 20% per unit	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% per unit	\$19.00 @ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	\$25.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	\$18.00 @ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	\$50c. @ 50c.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65@70 lbs. average	\$275.00 @ 275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	\$25.00 @ 25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	\$50.00 @ 50.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	\$50.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 35 to 47 lbs. ave.	\$2.50 @ 2.50
Round shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	\$8.75 @ 8.75
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	\$7.50 @ 7.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	\$100.00 @ 100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	\$25.00 @ 25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 8.25
Prime steam, loose	@ 8.05
Neutral	9 1/2 @ 10
Compound	@ 8
Leaf	8 1/2 @ 9

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Oleo No. 2	8 @ 8 1/2
Mutton	@ 8 1/2
Tallow	@ 6 1/2
Grease	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	@ 68 @ 70
Extra No. 1 lard oil	@ 53 @ 54
No. 1 lard oil	@ 47 @ 48
No. 2 lard oil	@ 45 @ 46
Oleo oil, extra	@ 9 1/2 @ 10
Oleo oil, No. 2	@ 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	@ 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	@ 58 @ 59
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	@ 54 @ 57
Corn oil, loose	@ 30.00 @ 30.00

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Prime city	@ 6 @ 6 1/2
Choice country	@ 6 @ 6 1/2
Packers' prime	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers, No. 1	@ 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers, No. 2	@ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	@ 5 @ 5

GREASES.

White, choice	5 1/2 @ 6
White, "A"	@ 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	@ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Bone	@ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
House	@ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	@ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brown	@ 4 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	@ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	@ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease	3 1/2 @ 4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	@ 28 @ 30
P. S. Y., soap grade	@ 27 @ 29
Soap, bbls., concn., 62@65% F. A.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	@ 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.70 @ 1.72
Barrels, ash	1.35 @ 1.37
Barrels, oak	1.47 @ 1.50

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Borax	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Sugar	
White, clarified	@ 3 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 3 1/2
Salt	
Ashton, in bags, 225 lbs.	\$3.25 @ 3.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, granulated, ear lots, per ton	2.65 @ 2.65
Michigan, medium, ear lots, per ton	3.00 @ 3.00
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2c@3c	1.10 @ 1.10

LOUISA A. HOWARD & CO.

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Office, Postal Telegraph Building Chicago

Warehouse, Union Stock Yards

TALLOW, GREASE, STEARINES

LARD OIL, NEATSFOOT OIL, TALLOW OIL

CRACKINGS, BONES, MEAT MEAL

GLUE STOCK, FERTILIZERS, HORNS AND HORNS

IF YOU WANT TO SELL, WRITE US.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.10@6.35
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.50@5.00
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.60@4.40
Oxen and stags.....	2.00@5.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.25@4.60
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.35@6.25

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.50@9.75
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@9.25
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.50@7.75
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@5.00
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@5.75
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@5.75

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$6.50@7.00
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@6.25
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@5.00
Live sheep, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@4.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$ @6.00
Hogs, medium.....	6.00@6.10
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	6.20@6.30
Pigs.....	@6.40
Rough.....	5.00@5.15

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	10% @11
Choice native light.....	@10%
Common to fair native.....	8% @9%

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	10% @11
Choice native light.....	@10%
Native, common to fair.....	@10
Choice, Western, heavy.....	@9%
Choice Western, light.....	@9%
Common to fair Texas.....	7% @8
Good to choice heifers.....	8 @8%
Common to fair heifers.....	7 @7%
Choice cows.....	@8
Common to fair cows.....	7 @7%
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@7%
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@7
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	5% @5%

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 14% c. per lb.; No. 2, 11c. per lb.; No. 3, 9c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 10c. per lb.; No. 2, 12c. per lb.; No. 3, 9c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 9@9% c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 8c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 6% @7c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9% @10c. per lb.; No. 2, 8@9c. per lb.; No. 3, 7% @8c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	14 @14%
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	13 @13%
Western calves.....	10% @12%
Western calves, fair to good.....	10% @11
Western calves, common.....	8 @9%

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	9% @9%
Hogs, heavy.....	@7%
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@8
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@8%
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@8%

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	12 @12%
Spring lambs, good.....	11% @12
Yearling lambs.....	10% @11
Sheep, choice.....	@11
Sheep, medium to good.....	10 @11
Sheep, culls.....	9 @9%

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	12% @13
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs., avg.....	@12%
Smoked hams, heavy.....	11% @12%
Smoked Picnics, light.....	9 @9%
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	9 @9%
Smoked shoulders.....	9 @9%
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14% @15
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	13% @14
Dried beef sets.....	14% @15
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	13% @15
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11% @12%

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	\$74.00@80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40% @50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	55.00 @ 60.00
Hooft, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 85.00
Horns, 7% oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@230.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	@70c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	@50c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	@15
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@13%

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2%
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4%
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$10.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	@—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	@50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	@50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@14
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@15
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	@ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 5%
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	@ 5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@32
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@34
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6%
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1a.....	@ 5%
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2a.....	2% @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	13	14%
Pepper, Sing., black.....	10	11%
Pepper, Penang, white.....	12%	13%
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	11%	—
Allspice.....	8	10%
Coriander.....	8	8
Cloves.....	15%	15%
Mace.....	45	50

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4% @ 4%
Refined—Granulated.....	4% @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5%
Powdered.....	5% @ 5%

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ 18
No. 2 skins.....	@ 16
No. 3 or branded.....	@ 11
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ 16
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ 15
No. 1, 12% -14.....	@1.60
No. 2, 12% -14.....	@1.55
No. 1 B. M., 12% -14.....	@1.55
No. 1 kips, 14-15-14.....	@1.75
No. 2 kips, 14-15.....	@1.55
No. 1, B. M. kips.....	@1.35
No. 2, B. M. kips.....	@1.45
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@2.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@2.10
Branded skins.....	@ 10
Heavy branded kips.....	1.10@1.20
Heavy branded kips.....	1.35@1.45
Ticky skins.....	@ 12
Ticky kips.....	1.45@1.55
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70@1.75
No. 3 skins.....	@ .90

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—TOD.

Turkeys—Old hens, average best.....	@18
Old toms, average best.....	@18
Old, fair to good.....	@15
Spring, choice, per lb.....	@18
Spring, fair to good, per lb.....	@17
Broilers—Phils., 3 to 4 lbs. pair, per lb.....	@22
Penn., 3 to 4 per pair, per lb.....	@18
Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	@16
Western, scalded.....	@13

Spring Chickens—Roasting, Phila., fancy.....	@20
Penn., fancy.....	@15
Penn., poorer grades.....	@12
Western, dry-picked, 8 lbs. and over to pair.....	14% @15
Western, dry-picked, medium weights.....	12% @13
Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy, large.....	14% @15
Ohio and Mich., scalded, mixed weights.....	12% @13
Other West., scalded, mixed wts., best.....	13% @14
Other Western, scalded, average run.....	12% @13
Other Western, poorer grades.....	10 @12
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, heavy.....	13% @14
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	12% @13
Western, scalded, choice.....	12% @13
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	10 @12
Other Poultry—	
Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@10
Old cocks, scalded.....	@10
Ducks—Ohio and Mich., spring, choice.....	@15
Other Western, choice.....	@12
Other Western, poor to fair.....	8 @10
Maryland, choice.....	@16
Geese—Western, choice.....	@12
Western, average.....	8 @10
Squabs—White, 10 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@4.25
White, 9 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@3.75
White, 8 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@3.25
White, 7 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@2.50
White, 6 1/2 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	1.75@2.00
Mixed per dozen.....	1.75@2.00
Dark, per dozen.....	@1.50
Culls, per dozen.....	@ .50
Chickens—Extra heavy, Ohio & Ind., per lb.....	@11%
Best Western, per lb.....	@11
Poor, thin Western.....	@10
Southern and Southwestern, per lb.....	@10
Fowls—Extra heavy Ohio and Ind., per lb.....	@11%
Best Western, per lb.....	@11
Poor, thin Western, per lb.....	@10
Southern and Southwestern, per lb.....	@10
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 7
Turkeys—Well grown fancy, per lb.....	@15
Poor, thin culls.....	@12
Ducks—Western, per lb.....	@13
Southern and Southwestern, per lb.....	@12
Geese—Western, per lb.....	@11%
Southern and Southwestern, per lb.....	@10%
Guinea Fowls, per pair.....	@50
Live Pigeons, per pair.....	@20

GAME.

Plover—Golden, frozen, per doz.....	\$4.50@4.75
Black, frozen, per doz.....	3.00@3.75
Grass, frozen, per doz.....	3.50@3.75
Snipe—English, per doz.....	3.00@3.50
Woodcock—Per pair.....	1.00@1.25
Grouse—Per pair.....	3.00@3.50
Partridges—Per pair.....	2.75@3.00
Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair.....	2.75@3.00
Redheads, per pair.....	1.50@2.00
Ruddy, per pair.....	.50@ .90
Teal, blue wing, per pair.....	.75@1.10
Teal, green wing, per pair.....	.00@ .75
Common, per pair.....	.20@ .40
Venison—Whole deer, per lb.....	.25@ .30
Saddles, per lb.....	.35@ .46
Rabbits—Cotton tail, per pair.....	.30@ .35
Jack rabbits, per pair.....	.05@ .75

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine, c. o. f. New York.....	@ 2.80
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@23.75
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@2.85
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.40 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered New York.....	2.95 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York.....	2.75 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.25 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (45@40 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.....	1.16% @ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 80 p. c.).....	2.18% @ 2.27
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.30 @ .40

FISHER & COMPANY

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Tallow, Hones, Oils, Stearines, Bones, Casings, Fertilizer Material, Arachide

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 20.

We have had a very uneven and lower cattle market since one week ago to-day, on which day prices broke from 25c. to 35c. per cwt. on all grades of killing steers. Friday and Saturday of last week showed a material let-up in receipts and an advance of 15c. to 25c. per cwt. was made on steer cattle. Our market for the first three days of this week shows an advance of 15c. to 25c. per cwt. on the best grades of beefs, or 40¢@65¢. above the low point last Wednesday, while all other cattle have sold steady to 10c. lower. Top cattle to-day sold up to \$6.65, at which price Louis Schambaugh, buying for the S. & S. people, secured a very fancy drove. The run of Western range cattle is about over for the season, and the general impression prevails that the packers, who have been so very free buyers for these kinds, will be compelled to turn their attention to the common and medium to pretty good kinds of natives, which have been neglected very badly during the past two months, and we expect to see higher prices being paid for the cattle now selling from \$4.25 to \$5.50.

Butcher stock of all descriptions has shared about equally the decline of steers. Nearly every one in the country who has butcher stock on hand, which they usually clean up before the cold weather sets in, seems to want to get them on the market, and outside of the best grades of cows and heifers a weak feeling pervades the cow and heifer market.

The hog market has declined beyond all expectations during the past three weeks. The average price to-day is the lowest since January, 1905. Prices have declined from day to day, until the extreme top to-day on strictly fancy droves is 5c. per pound. A good class of packing hogs went over the scales at from \$4.60 to \$4.70. The country buyers have been hit very hard by the continued declines, as they have been unable to buy with sufficient margins to withstand the heavy breaks from day to day.

The fat sheep and lamb market has held about steady during the past week, but the demand for feeding lambs has been very strong, and they are selling fully 25c. per cwt. higher than one week ago to-day. In fact, the supply is not equal to the demand at prevailing prices.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 22.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 47,700; last week, 55,300; same week last year, 50,500. Heavy supplies the first two days forced prices down 10c. to 20c.; but smaller runs since Tuesday brought an advance of 15c. to 25c. on best steers and best she stuff, but medium grades made no recovery. Top fed steers, \$5.50 to \$5.80; bulk, \$4 to \$5.25; Westerns, \$3.40 to \$4.15; cows, \$2.40 to \$3.50; heifers, \$3 to \$4.25; top cows, \$4.40; heifers, \$5. Veals stronger; top, \$6.75; heavy calves, \$3.50 to \$4.25. Bulls, \$2.10 to \$4. Three thousand quarantines received; lower the first two days; stronger since Tuesday; steers, \$3.30 to \$4.25. More life to stockers and feeders, but at the same low level of prices.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 68,400; last week, 45,400; same week last year, 54,500. Heavy declines the first of the week, and moderate declines each day since Tuesday, including to-day, is the record of the hog market this week. The total loss is 50c. to 60c. quality remains good, but a large number light hogs are included. A fairly good shipping demand helped salesmen somewhat, but the attitude of the packers was decidedly bearish. Top to-day, \$4.60; bulk, \$4.40 to \$4.55; heavy and medium weights at the top; lights close up.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 21,900; last week, 31,900; same week last year, 23,500. Steady markets have ruled each day this week; receipts small since Wednesday. Best lambs, \$6.20; bulk, \$5.80 to \$6.10; top wethers, \$4.75; ewes, \$4.30. The run of range stuff is about over; a few low fed wethers reached \$4.80 this week. Feeding stock unchanged.

HIDES are weak; green salted, 3½¢@6¢.; bulls, 4¢@5¢.; glue, 3¢.; dry flint butcher, 10¢@12¢.; dry glue, 8¢.; dry salt, 9¢.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	837
Armour	6,544	12,551	3,432
Cudahy	4,500	10,884	2,211
Fowler	1,277	1,235
Morris	6,329	8,785	3,158
Ruddy	900
Schwarzhild	4,108	9,426	3,244
Swift	4,779	11,350	4,599

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha,

Nov. 19, 1907.

For several days the cattle market has been more or less demoralized and the trend of values has been decidedly lower. Corn fed beefs are in the neighborhood of \$1 lower than a month ago, while the decline on Western rangers has been pretty close to 50c. on an average. Receipts have been only moderate, considerably smaller than at this time last year, but the financial stringency has to a great extent paralyzed the demand for both fat stock and feeders, so that prices have suffered severely. It now takes strictly choice beefs to bring better than \$5.50, and it is extremely doubtful whether Western rangers would sell at over \$4.75. Cows and heifers have also been hit hard. Prices range from \$1.25 to \$3.50 for poor to prime grades, and the bulk of the butchers' stock is selling around \$2.25@2.75. Business in stockers and feeders has been the duller of the season, and prices by long odds the lowest. Even the very low prices, however, do not seem to bring out the buyers, and the volume of business is very small. Prices range from \$2.50 to \$4.50, with the bulk of the decent stock around \$3@3.50.

It looked for a time last week as if the hog market had taken a turn for the better and the stronger prices are responsible for increased supplies this week. Prices again started downward and to-day reached the extreme low point of the season. Most of the conditions surrounding the trade are bearish and little attention is being paid by any class of buyers to weight, so that the range of prices is narrower than for some time past. There were some 7,200 hogs here to-day and the market was nearly 20c. lower. Tops brought \$4.70, as against \$4.95 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$4.60 @4.65, as against \$4.80@4.85 a week ago.

Values for all grades of sheep and lambs have also been going lower and the trade has been dull, dragging and unsatisfactory for both fat stock and feeder grades. The demand from all sources is limited and the general tone to the trade decidedly weak. Quotations on good to choice killers: Lambs, \$5.75@6; yearling wethers, \$4.65@5.15; wethers, \$4.25 @4.65; ewes, \$3.50@4.15. Quotations on feeders: Good lambs, \$5@5.50; common lambs, \$3.50@4.50; yearlings, \$4@4.50; wethers, \$4@4.25; good ewes, \$2.75@3.25; common ewes, \$1.25@2.25.

PURE SPICES AT RIGHT PRICES

SPECIAL

Pork Sausage Seasoning---Liver Sausage Seasoning---Frankfurter Seasoning---Blood Sausage and Bologna Sausage Dressing---Sage---Marjoram

Write for special prices on Ground Mace, Nutmegs and Pepper

WOOLSON SPICE COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio

GUARANTY SERIAL No. 20

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 18, 1907.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	8,636	—	1,300	20,263	17,663
Sixtieth street	1,961	51	2,868	11,843	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	19,345
Lehigh Valley	7,445	—	1,100	22,390	—
Scattering	—	66	142	49	4,900
Totals	13,042	117	5,447	54,545	41,910
Totals last week	14,966	109	6,647	41,714	38,291
				Live	Qrs. of
				Cattle.	Beef.
Schwartzschild & S., So. Armenian				315	—
Schwartzschild & S., So. Cestrian				250	1,000
Schwartzschild & S., So. Minnetonka				118	1,000
Schwartzschild & S., So. Philadelphia				—	1,400
J. Shamberg & Son, So. Armenian				325	—
J. Shamberg & Son, So. Cestrian				250	—
J. Shamberg & Son, So. Minnetonka				330	—
Morris Beef Company, So. Armenian				—	3,400
Morris Beef Company, So. Teutonic				—	1,400
Morris Beef Company, So. Philadelphia				—	1,000
Swift Beef Company, So. Celtic				—	1,540
Swift Beef Company, So. Teutonic				—	975
Armour & Co., So. Philadelphia				—	1,100
Total exports				1,588	12,815
Total exports last week				708	11,950

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO NOVEMBER 18, 1907.

Exports from:	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
New York	1,588	—	12,815
Boston	2,527	1,021	1,555
Philadelphia	1,323	—	700
Portland	450	1,405	—
Montreal	3,487	600	—
Exports to:			
London	4,670	600	8,885
Liverpool	2,780	2,426	6,185
Glasgow	940	—	—
Bristol	517	—	—
Antwerp	200	—	—
Manchester	250	—	—
Totals to all ports	7,377	3,026	15,070
Totals last week	6,184	—	22,143

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending November 16:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	41,951
Omaha	12,158
Kansas City	29,054
St. Joseph	9,091
Cudahy	729
Sioux City	1,351
Wichita	312
New York & Jersey City	11,571
Fort Worth	10,695
Detroit	1,080
HOGS.	
Chicago	59,169
Omaha	12,158
Kansas City	38,860
St. Joseph	10,029
Cudahy	14,044
Sioux City	5,854
Ottumwa	7,837
Cedar Rapids	8,659
Wichita	4,862
New York & Jersey City	41,910
Fort Worth	2,969
Detroit	4,264
SHEEP.	
Chicago	56,709
Omaha	16,631
Kansas City	23,435
St. Joseph	5,689
Cudahy	352
Sioux City	529
New York & Jersey City	54,545
Fort Worth	61
Detroit	4,164

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	30,500	2,900
Kansas City	2,500	5,000	300
South Omaha	100	2,800	—

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1907.

Chicago	21,000	35,200	28,000
Kansas City	15,000	10,000	10,000
South Omaha	5,200	3,500	8,000

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1907.

Chicago	11,000	20,000	20,000
Kansas City	12,500	18,000	5,000
South Omaha	72,000	6,000	75,000

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1907.

Chicago	21,000	30,000	20,000
Kansas City	6,000	13,000	4,000
South Omaha	4,500	3,500	5,000

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1907.

Chicago	9,000	25,000	12,000
Kansas City	5,000	11,000	3,000
South Omaha	2,500	3,500	4,000

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1907.

Chicago	4,000	20,000	8,000
Kansas City	4,500	9,000	5,000
Omaha	800	3,500	1,500

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, NOV. 22.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 20,000; dull, weak; \$4.30@4.80.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 9,000; lower; \$4.25@4.55.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 3,500; slow; \$4.30@4.50.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 5,000; lower; \$4.00@4.95.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 11,000; 15@25c. lower; \$5@5.95.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.65@8.70, nominal; city steam, \$8.50@8.62½; refined, Continent, tcs., \$9.15; do., South America, tcs., \$10; kegs at \$11.25; compound, \$7.75.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Nov. 22.—Beef, extra India mess, 98s. 9d.; pork, prime mess Western, 85s.; shoulders, 34s.; hams, short clear, 43s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 54s.; do., short ribs, 54s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 53s. 6d.; do., 35@40 lbs., 52s.; backs, 47s.; bellies, 51s. Tallow, 29s. 6d. Turpentine, 36s. 6d. Rosin, common, 10s. 7½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, 44s.; American refined, pails, 45s. 9d. Cheese, white, Canadian, new, 60s.; do., colored, 61s. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 43½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 32s. 10½d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 22s. 1½d. Linseed (London), La Plata, November and December, 43s.; Calcutta, November and December, 45s. 6d. Linseed oil (London), 23s. 3d. Petroleum, refined (London), 7½d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

During the present week hardly any business has been done with Europe in oleo. The stocks of the packers are practically nothing; the production of oleo continues far below that of this time last year, on account of light killing all over the country and poor condition of cattle. Europe has slowed up in making purchases and the oleo market is now extremely dull. It is hard to say whether a decline in price will take place, seeing that there is so little offering and that there is no business at all and, under the circumstances, there is not much to report for this week's business in these goods.

There has been but a moderate business this week in neutral lard and that market is also extremely quiet.

The cotton oil market this week is extremely unsettled. Some mills ready to sell for cash; other mills not ready to offer anything at all.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Nov. 21.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 6¼c. per lb.; tale, 1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35 per 100 lbs., bbls., 1½c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4¼@5c. per lb.,

according to test; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., 5¼@6c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 6½c., and in barrels, 7½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 75c., and yellow 75@80c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7¼@7½c. per lb.; saponified red oil, 6¼@6½c. per lb., and Elaine oil, 46c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 7½@7¾c. per lb.; Cochise coconut oil, 9¼@9½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 34c. per gal.; corn oil, 4¼@5c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhdns., 59-16c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 7c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 8¼c. per lb.; house grease, 5¼@5½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 4¼@5c. per lb.; brown grease, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; light bone grease, 5@5½c. per lb.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Market is quiet. Buyers are waiting, and sellers are not trying to push any sales on ammoniates. There are no large stocks, and the probabilities are for reduced production for the forward months, as compared with a year ago. (Latest quotations on page 37.)

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog products markets continue weak and are somewhat lower, with further declines in the prices of hogs.

Cottonseed Oil.

With many crop estimates now in the neighborhood of 11,500,000 bales—some more and others less than that (although, of course, it does not follow that they are near the actual yield), and where opinions had been held a few weeks since that the crop might show 12,500,000 bales to 13,000,000 bales, with the ginners figures just issued of the amount of cotton ginned as 7,311,202 bales, there was a disposition for more confidence late Thursday concerning cottonseed oil prices. Besides it looked as if there would be less seed sold than usual compared with the size of the cotton crop. On account of the unsatisfactory prices for the seed, farmers might use it more freely for fertilizing purposes; therefore that the extent of the oil production would be correspondingly modified unless both seed and crude oil prices could be sold higher. The mills are now very indifferent as sellers, and ask prices that check business, especially for other than prompt deliveries. The New York market to-day is, however, at the opening quiet, although firmer. Early "call" prices for prime yellow: November, 31@32¼c.; December, 32½@34c.; January, 33¼@34¼c.; March, 35@36¼c.; May, 36@36¾c.; July, 37@38. Immediately after the "call" sales 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, December, 34c.; 500 bbls., January, 34½@35c.; 500 bbls., May, 37c.

Tallow.

Weekly contract deliveries of New York City hhdns. are reported as made at 59-16c.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships, about \$375.

George C. Keep (freights) was proposed for membership.

Visitors: R. F. Proctor, Charles Proctor, Liverpool; A. Scumler, Hamburg; M. H. Welincke, B. Meyer, Berlin; W. E. Travis, Portland, Ore.; C. W. Wilson, Glasgow; Thornton Lewis, Cleveland; Dent Stevens, Cincinnati; S. D. Levy, E. J. Hunter, E. B. Bond, Otto Weitzman, Chicago.

Retail Section

DEFEATED DRAWN POULTRY LAW.

Reference was made some time ago by The National Provisioner to the efforts of food cranks at Helena, Montana, to secure the adoption of a city ordinance prohibiting the marketing of poultry which was not drawn immediately after slaughter. Butchers and poultry dealers would have been greatly hampered by such an ordinance, as it is well known that poultry cannot be marketed in a sanitary condition if the entrails have been removed.

The ordinance was rushed through the city council before the trade could organize opposition to it. It was before the mayor for signature when the trade stepped in. President Henniger, of the Helena Packing & Provision Co., and others led the fight, and asked the mayor to delay action until they could present arguments against the ordinance. In the meantime, they appealed to The National Provisioner for aid. This paper sent them Dr. Higley's report on his bacteriological experiments, and the rulings and opinions of various Eastern health authorities, as well as the facts concerning the refusal of the New York legislature and other bodies to enact such laws.

The result was that the mayor of Helena vetoed the ordinance, and President Henniger in a recent letter to The National Provisioner says: "The ordinance was vetoed by the mayor on the showing we made through your assistance, and we wish to thank you for what you did in the matter."

DECLARE MEAT STAMP FAULTY.

Ten butchers from the Center Market, Washington, D. C., have offered testimony before the special committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to make an investigation of the method of stamping meat for identification by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture. Each of the butchers brought evidence in samples of meat from their own stalls.

The gist of the testimony as offered by the butchers tended to show, according to their claims, that the stamp placed on the meat by means of a steel die worked from an ani-

line ink pad is illegible. The stamp is better in dry, cold weather than in hot weather. The aniline dye drips down over the meat, staining the meat and often disfiguring the stall. It was necessary to cut out the stamps before selling the meat at retail, and the process leaves a scar upon the cut which arouses the suspicion of the buyer.

The committee will submit a report to the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce, who in turn will submit the findings to Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture.

It is said the company which makes the discarded gelatine label and gets a big royalty for it is behind this move against the method of stamping now used.

SACRAMENTO BUTCHERS' COMBINE.

The Sacramento Butchers Protective Association has been organized by the Sacramento, Calif., butchers. On its membership roll is listed every butcher in Sacramento with the exception of one or two. The Western Meat Company, which supplies the members of the association, is also a member.

Among the laws of the association is that which prohibits any butcher running two markets; that which decrees that no member of the association can establish a place of business within three blocks of another member of the combine; that which prohibits any member to advertise the prices of his meats in any newspaper or to advertise that he will make a special sale at reduced prices of a certain kind of meat; that which forbids a butcher to place any of his goods in his window and put a tag on it, stating its cost, and that which provides that no member can sell meat at wholesale prices to any person outside of the association. Another rule compels the shops to close at 5 p. m.

Any infraction of these rules and regulations is punishable by a fine of \$25.

BUTCHERS AND SUNDAY CLOSING.

That concerted opposition will be made against the recent crusade in Cincinnati, O., to close butcher shops on Sunday is evidenced by the fact that 500 butchers and grocers

have organized the Retail Butchers' and Grocers' League of Cincinnati. The league was organized by dealers who were not members of the Retail Butchers' Protective Association. George Schlichte, vice-president of the organization, denounced the Sunday closing law and stated that every member of the league would keep his place of business open Sunday, regardless of arrest. It is the intention of the organization to carry the cases of its arrested members to the Supreme Court of Ohio, if necessary. The Retail Meat Dealers' Association, who are behind the Sunday closing law, are preparing for an open fight and are busily engaged in swearing out warrants for the arrest of the "obstinates."

Cleveland, O., is in the throes of a similar controversy and the Retail Butchers' Association has distributed 600 copies of a notice stating that the Sunday closing law would be strictly enforced.

The mayor of Frankfort, Ind., has been appealed to by the proprietors and employees of the meat markets of the city, who have grown tired of working on Sunday, and has decided to put on the lid. The mayor, in response to a petition signed by a majority of the meat sellers, issued the following order: "By the request of the proprietors and employees of the meat markets of Frankfort, who desire Sunday as a day of rest and enjoyment, their places of business hereafter will be closed on the Sabbath."

BUTCHERS HAULED UP.

W. F. Scott, inspector for the Wisconsin State Dairy and Food Commissioner, under the state pure food laws had six Milwaukee butchers up in the district court last week upon the charge of selling minced ham containing artificial coloring matter. The attorneys for the butchers succeeded in having the sentence fixed at the costs only, by pleading that their clients were all small dealers and were not to blame so much as larger dealers. Inspector Scott boasts that his campaign under the pure food laws of the state has secured 150 convictions.

Want a good man? Watch page 48.

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NEW YORK'S BIGGEST POULTRY HOUSE

Our new BROOK AVENUE MARKET, the finest anywhere in New York, will be opened soon, with trackage facilities for unloading directly into the house.

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HARLEM BRANCH: 131st St. and 12th Ave. BRONX BRANCH: Brook and Westchester Aves. BROOKLYN BRANCH: 189-191 Fort Greene P

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Charles S. Kurtzman, a butcher at 162 First avenue, New York City, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities \$5,768 and assets \$1,097.

Montgomery Brothers, meat dealers at Wheeling, W. Va., have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

F. J. Farrell, a veteran meat dealer at Cincinnati, O., died at his home last week.

Alfred Guthrie's meat market at Bedford, Ind., has been destroyed by fire.

A. Stein has sold his meat market at Grand Rapids, Mich., to G. W. Butcher.

A. Brofiez will open a new meat market at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

B. Hiller's meat market at Forest Lake, Minn., was destroyed by fire on November 18.

The Frankel-Lehman Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$500 capital stock to deal in provisions by G. Frankel, I. Lehman and M. Lehman.

The meat market of D. K. Falone at Chicago, Ill., has been damaged by fire.

Fire which wiped out the business section of Hudson, Mich., destroyed the meat markets of J. Cushino and R. Blount.

Frank Thompson has opened a new meat market at Easton, N. Y.

Gougler & Lengel have opened another meat store at Reading, Pa.

W. S. Hunt will engage in the meat business at Hampden, Mass.

Louis Stutz, head of the firm of Louis Stutz & Sons, dealers in provisions at 817 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y., died last week.

The meat market of James Williams at Grand Rapids, Mich., has been damaged by fire.

P. L. Martin, who has for years been local manager for Swift & Company at Ardmore, Okla., has engaged in the grocery business.

Philip Birk has opened a meat market at Wamego, Kan.

William Dicks has purchased the meat market of Pat McCharry at Greeley, Neb.

J. L. Stafford has disposed of his South Side Meat Market at Hebron, Neb., to J. A. Simpson.

G. A. Ayer has begun rebuilding his meat market at Oxford, Neb.

Phil Gabrielson has purchased the Cash Meat Market at Puyallup, Wash.

Harry Crank is about to engage in the meat business at Marcus, Wash.

W. P. Wuster has just purchased the butcher shop of W. W. Irvin at Aurora, Ore.

Jarman Brothers are adding a stock of groceries to their meat market at North Powder, Ore.

W. Wells has engaged in the meat business at Rosedale, B. C.

John Bryant has purchased the meat market of Elmer Spike at Echo, Ore.

The Great Falls Meat Company will start a new butcher shop at Windham, Mont.

Ault & Bergman are engaging in the meat business at Big Timber, Mont.

N. Schmidt has sold out his meat business at Edwall, Wash., to Hans & McKay.

Davis & Hendrickson have succeeded High & Blackman in the meat business at Clarkston, Wash.

C. J. Lewis has purchased the meat business of C. J. Johnson at Rockford, Wash.

A. M. Stangle has succeeded Stangle & Goetz in the meat business at Pocatello, Ida.

The Morris County Beef Company, at Madison, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by Jacob Cohen, Ida Cohen and E. T. Davis. The company will deal in meats, poultry, etc.

Pettis & Wheeler have succeeded to the meat business of Mr. Pettis at Hamilton, Mont.

Metheny Brothers will discontinue their meat market at Bozeman, Mont.

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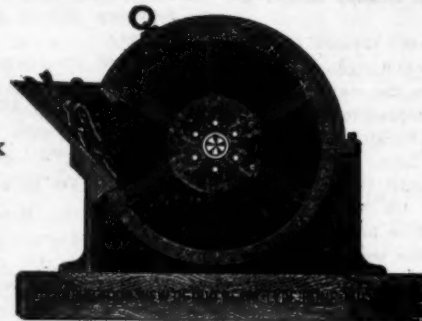
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Shells

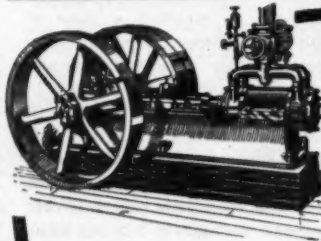
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See Page 48 for Business Opportunities

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NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

General Eastern Manager W. H. Noyes, of Swift & Company, returned this week from a trip to Chicago.

D. Feinberg, wholesale commission merchant in the North Sixth street district, Williamsburg, has gone out of business.

Francis A. Winslow, counsel to the National Poultry & Game Association, has been elected district attorney of Westchester county.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Nov. 16th averaged 8.24 cents per pound.

Dr. H. W. Waller, formerly the popular chief federal meat inspector at New York, has returned from Europe and is now in charge of the federal inspection district at Milwaukee, Wis.

President Louis F. Swift, of Swift & Company, returned last week on the Caronia after a brief vacation trip abroad. Mr. Swift was quoted in the newspapers as being optimistic concerning the business situation.

The Wallabout Marketmen's Benevolent Association will hold its annual ball at Schwaben Hall, Brooklyn, on next Saturday evening, November 30. The Brooklyn meat trade is very generally interested in this event.

Charles S. Kurtzman, who conducts a retail market at 3rd avenue and 10th street, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$5,766 and assets of \$1,697. The federal court has appointed C. R. Tyng receiver.

Abe Frank, the "calfsheed king" of the East Side, has been a proud grandfather for several weeks. Ferdinand Frank, son and partner in the business, declared himself the father of a handsome girl baby some weeks ago.

The local branches of the United Master Butchers are making great preparations for their annual winter entertainments. The East Side ball occurs at Terrace Garden on the night of January 6 and the West Side ball at the same place on January 24.

The Benchmen's Association of West New York is pressing the few butchers in that locality who refuse to close on Sunday so hard that they threaten to cause the enforcement of all the old New Jersey "blue laws" to get even with the meat men who want to rest on Sunday.

The kosher meat war in Paterson, N. J., continues. The butchers have been able to resume business, but the women who caused the trouble are now engaged in an effort to start an "independent" shop, run on the co-operative plan, where they hope to get meat at their own idea of what prices ought to be.

Samuel A. Tuska, an officer of the American Process Company, and well-known in packinghouse circles, died this week in Austria. Mr. Tuska was born in this city Jan. 5, 1865, and was educated here, graduating with high honors from the City College in 1884. For the last year he had not been actively engaged in business, but traveled in California and Europe. He was a member of many clubs and had been identified with many philanthropic and communal efforts. He leaves a son, Robert, now in his seventh year.

Louis Stutz, one of the most prominent provision men in Brooklyn, and a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died at his home on Vernon avenue, Williamsburg, last Saturday after a brief illness. Mr. Stutz was born in Germany in 1841 and came to this country when quite young. He built up for himself a splendid provision business here, which he now leaves to his two sons, Louis, Jr., and Ernest, who have of recent years been in active charge of the big business on Broadway and Ellery street, Williamsburg. He is survived by a widow, one daughter and another son, Otto, besides the two sons and business successors mentioned.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York City Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending November 16, 1907, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 44,189 lbs.; Brooklyn, 6,713 lbs.; Queens, 95 lbs.; Richmond, 200 lbs.; total, 51,197 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 3,620 lbs.; Brooklyn, 120 lbs.; total, 3,740 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 5,885 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,801 lbs.; Bronx, 100 lbs.; total, 7,586 lbs.

THE LOCAL MARKETS.

Conditions in the local markets this week did not show any marked improvement, due to a variety of reasons, including livestock and packing conditions in the West, the financial stringency, and the approach of the Thanksgiving season. The demand for better grades of beef was somewhat improved, while the call for cheaper cattle continued steady. Butchers were very firm in their ideas of prices, however, and not inclined to buy unless they could get wholesalers down to their figures. This held true with small stock also. Good calves were higher, and usually brought the money, but there was a weaker tendency in the lamb market, while sheep were decidedly weaker. Retailers got some bargains in lambs this week, as they did in beef, at the hands of wholesalers who were willing to concede a point for the sake of moving the stuff and getting quick returns for it. Credits were narrowed down closer than ever, and the butcher who could not pay usually found that he could not buy much meat. The feeling on the business situation as a whole, however, was stronger.

In view of the Thanksgiving holiday the heavy receipts of turkeys this week were a surprise to the poultry trade, and turkeys were cheap, 18 cents being about the top. Predictions were made that the market would stiffen, however, and that by Monday 22 cents would be the quotation. The retail dealer with ready cash this week could have made a big margin on his Thanksgiving trade. Other poultry was scarce and higher.

CHANGES IN LOCAL SWIFT STAFF.

Several changes were made this week in the management of Swift branch houses in Greater New York, the object being in most instances to strengthen the staff and make it even more effective than in the past. The resignation of Henry Bernstein, who has long been manager of the Gansevoort Market House, was accepted and George Howe, the hustling manager of the Brooklyn market, in Fort Greene Place, was brought over to Manhattan to succeed him. Manager S. E. Evans, of the house at Bergen Point, N. J., came across to take the management of the Brooklyn market. E. R. Angeman, salesman at Bayonne, succeeds Manager Evans at Bergen Point.

Manager H. E. Weed, of the Fort Greene market, which is a small-stock branch, and

distinct from the Brooklyn market, has resigned to go into business for himself in Brooklyn. His place is filled by the transfer of M. J. McInerney, manager of the small-stock department of the Jersey City packing-house market.

M. J. Mulcahy, formerly small-stock manager at West Harlem, who went into business for himself and later assisted Manager Edward Fetterly at the East Side Market, is now restored to his old place at West Harlem, succeeding George McInerney, who also returns to his former position as small-stock manager at the 13th street house.

THE STERN EMPLOYEES' BALL.

The first of the big social events of the winter in local meat trade circles was the ball of the Joseph Stern & Sons employees' association at Terrace Garden last Friday evening. This was the fifth annual event conducted by this association, and the general opinion seemed to be that it had all its predecessors beaten a mile, and then some. The attendance, in spite of somewhat adverse conditions was the greatest of any yet recorded, and the entertainment provided by the committees was pronounced certainly the best ever.

The evening began with a vaudeville programme which included a number of stars from the Keith & Proctor circuit. These meat people will not "stand for" second-raters any more. They are as good vaudeville critics as anybody in town, and the agents have to supply "head-liners" or give up the job. Friday night's entertainment was of the head-liner sort.

There was also a head-liner event on the programme which did not come from a theater, and that was the presentation of gold and diamond medals to Joseph Stern and other members of the firm, and to M. Frankfort, on behalf of the employees. Alderman Joseph Schloss made the presentation speech and Joseph Stern replied appropriately and feelingly.

There was a brilliant representation of the trade in the boxes. Among those noticed were Morris Solinger, Dan Schneider, Maurice Meyer and James Mulvey, of the United Dressed Beef Co.; Thomas Harrington of J. J. Harrington & Co.; Dr. U. G. Houck, chief federal inspector at New York, with several of his assistants; Joseph Shannon, John Zimmerman, Alderman Joseph Schloss, Otto Feldman and others prominent in the trade, all with their wives or lady guests. Joseph Stern, Mr. and Mrs. M. Stern, Arthur and Philip Stern and others of the Stern family were on hand to grace the occasion. Smiling Joe Anderson was also very much in evidence.

President Andrew Hoffman, Vice-President Harry Murray, Secretary Ben Goldman, Financial Secretary Louis Knoell and Sergeant-at-Arms Frank Roundtree and George Oeltge, of the association, were very active in looking after the welfare of their guests, and the members of the various committees also did themselves proud. The latter included the following:

Floor manager, Franz Wiedersiche; assistant floor manager, William Schlieman.

Entertainment Committee—E. Kann, Jos. A. Anderson, Ernest Baier, William Egner and Max Stern. Floor Committee—Henry Van Lehe, S. W. Simon, James McKenna, Wm. Siegeritz, El. Walter, Jos. Elite, John

Baker, Joseph Dippold, H. Morwald, Wm. Gumbul, Joseph Brickner, John Ford, Chas. Lee, John Beach, M. Fleischman, John Van Lehe, Wm. Schwartz, Arthur Clark, F. S. Wilfrid and Wm. Cole.

Reception Committee—Wm. Devaney, Fritz Siegeritz, Sam. Simon, Sol. Kaufmann, Jacob Schmelz, Julius Mansfield, B. McPhillips, Ph. Denger, Harry Steinheimer, Theo. Bergen, D. Kirschner, H. Sass, Wm. Beyer, Chas. Roth, John Fabin, H. Wichner, John Kehler, Chas. Goebel and H. Hirschfeld.

Arrangement Committee—E. Lembke, G. Rilling, Geo. Wolf, H. Nenninger, Michael Kramer, Joseph Weber, John Jobst, Thomas McShen, Moses Stern, Ed. Fruehauf, Frank Dorry, Edw. Roundtree, H. Heckelberg, Thomas Larkin, J. Keller, Peter Keip, Leop. Haas, H. Eigenbrod and B. Kuehnlein.

S. & S. BALL THE NEXT EVENT.

The employees' benefit association of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company holds its biennial entertainment and ball at Terrace Garden on next Friday evening, November 29. These affairs, which are now held only once in two years, are looked forward to all the more for that reason, and special effort is made to keep up their past reputation for brilliancy. The committees have arranged a vaudeville programme which it is said will be the best of the season, and as a social function the reception and dance is expected to bring out all the notables in the local trade. The entertainment begins at 8.30 p. m.

STILL OPPOSING LEATHER MERGER.

Motion was made Wednesday in the Court of Appeals at Trenton, N. J., by counsel representing Robert A. Johnson and James C. Colgate, of New York, who have been seeking to enjoin the United States Leather Company and the Central Leather Company from consolidating, to stay the decree of Vice-Chancellor Emery of the Chancery Court, in which it was ruled the amended plan of consolidation was legal and the merger of the two companies could therefore take place. The stay is asked for until it is decided whether to appeal from the decision of the Vice-Chancellor. The Court of Appeals will give a decision on the motion on Monday.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Besnick, S. H., 315 E. 5th; H. Brand. Beerman, N., 544 E. 175th; H. Brand. Bernstein, M., 59 Willett; F. Lesser. Berg, F., 608 E. 9th; H. Brand. Carnevale, J., 306 E. 46th; H. Brand. Chalupka, F., 1282 1st Ave.; H. Brand. Dvorak, J., 430-32 E. 72d; I. Hauss. Friedlander, A., 50 W. 115th; J. Levy Co. Fusco, N., 26 Thompson; F. Lesser. Glanz, M., 9 W. 137th; H. Brand. Heller, L., 112 Suffolk; J. Levy Co. Heller, S., 338-40 E. 100th; W. Kruger. Kleine, L., 1514 Madison Ave.; H. Brand. Klein, H., 9 E. 116th; H. Brand. Kahn, P., 536 W. 47th; E. Diamond. Mintzner, I., 191 E. 2d; H. Brand. Marcontonio, F., 213 E. 12th; H. Brand.

Paulo, D., 346 E. 106th; H. Brand. Perlman, N., 180 Madison; H. Brand. Reich, N., 216 E. 10th; J. Levy & Co. Richall, J., 210 E. 109th; J. Levy & Co. Simunak, W., 343 E. 73d; H. Brand. Schrager, I., 96 Cannon; H. Brand. Saperstein, B., 599 W. 177th; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Baron, M., 94 Attorney; E. I. Loewenthal. Orr, C., 930 Hudson; F. Rogers. Reiter, A. C., 341 Willis Ave.; A. Dressler.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Anderson, Carl P., 60th St. & 5th Ave.; F. A. Alferd. Bauman, Simon, 667 Flushing Ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. Buch, Louis, 13 Moore; H. Brand. Det Cerlo, Dominick, 130 Sackett; Levy Bros. Harnet, Jacob, 1781 Prospect Pl.; Levy Bros. Toub, Tillie, 334 Rockaway Ave.; Jos. Rosenberg.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Colodny, A., 2229 86th, Brooklyn; I. Liebman. Friedman & Robbins, 1456 Madison Ave.; Friedman & Robschenaky. Greenberg, A., 202 Ave. B; R. Wasserman. Gross, A., 34 E. 7th; A. Moskowitz. Hill, C., 326 W. 59th; I. Michaels. Levine, A., 436 9th Ave.; B. Packer. Oppenheimer, S., 162d St. & Prospect Ave.; E. J. Rieser & Co. Rubinger, S., 221 Clinton; H. Weissglass. Rosenblatt, L., 201-3 E. 2d; M. Zimmerman Co. Segal, B., 226 E. 119th; B. Zucker. Sternick, M., 1280 3d Ave.; Steinick. Saxonia Grocery Co., 3371 Broadway; J. Schottler. Tuchman & Zucker, 1498 Lexington Ave.; C. Cohen. Wexler, I., 1471 Brook Ave.; T. Schniderman. Cohen, M., 157 Grand; I. Cohen. Cohen & Smith, 96 6th Ave.; M. Joseloff. Charles Heim Co., 496 Columbus Ave.; B. Ziemer. Chapis & Perout, 84 Courtlandt; Levin Bros. Flaxman, M., 522 11th Ave.; D. Krochmal. Grossman, J., 136 Prince; F. Herzog. Johnson, F. W., 253 W. 35th; B. D. Wilkins. Kateb Bros., 36 E. 21st; S. Blumenthal. Louras, J., 3 Cooper Sq.; J. Louras. Marks, M., 455 7th Ave.; E. R. Biehler. Rubinstein & Chasoff, 675 3d Ave.; Westin & S. Smith, H., 346 W. 37th; C. Mumford. Safir, C., 14 Greenwich; H. F. A. Michaels. Truccot, P., 215 W. 38th; E. R. Biehler. Vayda, A., 55 W. 125th; Westin & S. Whitney, E. A., 118 E. 23d; H. D. Lund.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Botte, E. H., 846 3d Ave.; E. Westerman. Colletta, V., 317 E. 70th; F. Crippi. Netzband, A. E., 918 Westchester Ave.; F. Crippi. Netzband, A. E., 954 E. 184th; F. Crippi. Rosenkranz, P., 171 W. 133d; B. Gruber. Schneider, M., 388 E. 10th; B. Willig. Schneiderman, T., 1471 Brook Ave.; I. Wexler. Weissglass, H., 221-3 Clinton; S. Rubenger.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Gott, S., 927 Dumont Ave.; W. Schemholtz. Gerstenfeld, Chas. J., 754 Flushing Ave.; Samuel Levin. Marchezatti, Giuseppe & Anelia Balzarino; Restaurant Furn. Co.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

D'Ambrost, Mazzareno, Jr., 15th St. and Mermaid Ave.; O. D'Ambrost. Gatt, Berel, 925 Dumont Ave.; Moses W. Schanholtz. Gershanoff, Morris, 554 Blake Ave.; Jennip Rifkin. Miller, Henry, 208 Columbus; Mary Miller.

